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# FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XLIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, APRIL 2, 1860. [NO. 2235.]

PRINTED EVERY MONDAY.

**EDWARD J. HALE & SON,**

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.


THE SOUTH CAROLINA ITINERANT TRADE ACT.—The Charleston Courier is severe upon the Legislators of that State for not putting their laws into distinct and unequivocal phraseology. It cites one local act which "may be made to mean anything, or every thing or nothing," and another, the "Itinerant Traders' Act," which has produced "confusion and distrust, and a panic and stampede among the wagon traders and venders of North Carolina produce, and a general dissatisfaction through the border districts" of South Carolina. The Courier publishes a written opinion signed by fifteen members of the Bar in Spartanburg District, who say, that—

"After a careful examination of said Act, we are clearly of opinion that it cannot be held to be applicable to any class of traders other than the itinerant auctioneers and traveling agents, and those who sell by the exhibition of samples from mercantile establishments having no permanent and established place of business "or stock of goods within the State out of which the tax may be levied." The intention of the act was to put a check upon the horde of transient persons from Northern cities, who prowled through the country under pretexts of business. We believe that the legal interpretation of the Act, from its phraseology, must be in conformity to what we have stated."

In York District the same alarm was produced, threatening the interruption of the wagon trade with North Carolina. Col R. G. McCaw, the Senator, gave his views to his constituents, and presented a letter from Mr. Memminger, to whom, as an able and experienced legislator and legal interpreter, he applied, and who is of opinion "that the Act does not extend to the wagons which bring to your village for sale flour, corn, tobacco, apples, potatoes and other products from the neighboring States."

The Courier trusts that after such opinions and corroborative evidence as to the legislative meaning, we shall have no more trouble. If, however, nothing else will allay the public mind, let an issue be made, and the Court of Appeals tell what the Legislature did mean.

COTTON.—The N. Y. Times has a long article on the alarm created in England by the Harper's Ferry affair, lest disunion or something else should happen to turn up to cut off the supply of cotton on which millions of English operatives are dependent for labor and a living. The Duke of Argyle said in the House of Lords, that in depending on America for the raw material for her manufacturers, England was "sleeping on a volcano." The Times says,—

"There is scarcely a tropical region in the globe in which the agents of English capitalists, or of the Government, are not at this moment busily investigating or earnestly developing the cotton-growing capacities of the soil. Brazil, which, in the early part of the century, was a close and often a successful rival of America in the cotton trade, but which had gradually fallen back in the competition, is now advancing again, —her export to England increasing by sixty thousand bales between the years 1854 and 1858. In Brazil, as in India, the difficulty of drawing supplies from the interior of the country has hitherto limited the development of this export; but in both countries English capital is now at work removing this obstacle. The British subscription to railways in Brazil, amounted in 1859 to $70,000,000, and to railways in India to $90,000,000. In Egypt, in the Antilles, even in Cuba, the same indefatigable energy is at work with more or less promise of success. But it is in Africa that the most serious rival of the Southern States threatens, with a not unpoetic justice, to appear. Two years ago, in July 1858, Lord Palmerston publicly stated his belief in the House of Commons, that within a few years the West Coast of Africa would furnish a cotton export only second to that of America. The single district of Sierra Leone has increased its export of cotton to England 900 per cent. in the six years, 1852–'58,—an increase far greatr than was reached in the six years which followed the first exportation of cotton from the United States to England, in 1784–'90. Dr. Livingstone's explorations in these regions are daily confirming the already well established conviction of practical men, that Africa is the natural home of the cotton-plant, which there attains its finest development in every point of view, the quality of the fibre included. And our Southern friends, who are so fond of seeing Providential wisdom in the adaptation of negroes to hoe-handles, will doubtless recognize the beauty of that ordinance which has planted the natural cotton-grower in such abundance by the side of the natural cotton. They cannot give the subject too early or too serious attention. If cotton importation has become an essential of her prosperity to Great Britain, cotton exportation has become the condition almost of existence to the Slave States of America. They have no such reserve of power to fall back upon as England has, in the case of any interference with the existing course of commerce in their great staple."

*One Name Less on the Roll.*—Michael Crow, a soldier of the Revolution and of the War of 1812, died in Philadelphia on the 20th instant, in the 105th year of his age.

COTTON RECEIPTS.—3,889,594 bales, against 3,179,378 last year. Increase 710,216 bales.

MR. GILMER.—A Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Express, alluding to the Sickles contested election case, before the Committee on Elections, of which Mr. Gilmer is chairman, pays Mr. G. the following compliment. An honest report, in favor of an unpopular man, is so unusual a thing in Congress, that it seems to have called for special notice:—

"The case in contest between Sickles and Williamson has permitted the development of Mr. Gilmer in another light than that in which some vainly hoped he would exhibit himself, as a true, high-toned, independent, unselfish, national, unswervingly just and impartial man. He saw there was no legal and therefore no proper ground for contest in the case referred to; that Mr. Williamson had no case, in other words; and that none whatever existed, except in so far as mere Republican party interest was concerned. The fact that the seats of some of his own party friends are in jeopardy and that Republican votes may be necessary to retain those friends in the seats they occupy, had no influence to turn him from the right onward path of statesmanlike duty. Principle was clear before him; and by the power of it, and of it alone, did he permit himself to be governed, when he took position in his Committee adversely to Williamson, when against the five Republicans on that Committee, he reported adversely to him, and when upon the floor of the House, two days ago, he right ably, clearly and fearlessly advocated the doctrine of his report, and sought to maintain the rights of a man, whom, with many, it would be most popular now to oppose. Mercy in this case has with Mr. Gilmer but pleaded for justice, and Republicans are confounded at such an inflexible regard for justice, where they had hoped for party accommodation.

"It is natural to the Republicans to oust Sickles, Cooper, of Me., and Barrett, of Mo. and install in their places Williamson, Howard and Blair, that their party may be secure of a majority, independent of some of the Southern opposition, a reliance upon whom for their mere party purposes they feel to be somewhat precarious. But if the inflexibility of Gilmer, to abide by the right, no matter what may come to this or that party friend, shall finally characterize in action the members of his party, all this interest of the Republicans will fail. That such will be the case, is my conviction from my knowledge of and confidence in the men. So will time serving and mere party legislators get a rebuke, that may be profitable, and another testimony on behalf of the representatives of conservatism be furnished."

*Chatham County.*—The Superior Court adjourned on Saturday, after doing a very heavy business. Judge Bailey presided, with his usual patience, courtesy and ability.

Mr. G. W. Vestal, charged with the circulation of Helper's infamous writings, and bound over by Judge Saunders, was after a full examination by Mr. Settle and the Judge, discharged for the want of any proof of guilt whatever. The opinion of the Solicitor to that effect was delivered in open Court.

The issue in Pilkinton *vs.* Cotten, sent down for trial by the Supreme Court, and involving upwards of $1,000 in costs alone, was argued by Messrs. Phillips and Cantwell for the plaintiff, and Messrs. Manning and Haughton for the defendant. The case attracted much attention, and resulted in a verdict for the defendant.

Messrs. Empie and Phillips for the plaintiff, and Messrs. Waddell, Howze and Cantwell appeared for their respective sides, in the Attachment suit against the Steamer Enterprise. His Honor delivered his opinion, overruling the demurrer, on Friday, and the case was immediately transferred to the Supreme Court.

Judge Bailey, in reply to a petition for a mandamus filed by Gen. Cotten, decided that the late act abolishing the office of Adjutant General of North Carolina, etc., was to that extent unconstitutional and void. Mr. Cantwell for the plaintiff, Cotten.

No candidates are yet settled on for the Legislature, except Gen. Cotten, who it is understood will run.

Our informant speaks in glowing terms particularly of the appearance of the Wheat crop in Chatham. The farmers of Chatham have lately paid more attention to their fields than before, and the result is gratifying, and adds not only to the wealth, but to the appearance of their county, which is already covered in spots with the richest vegetation.

A company of gentlemen, we also understand, are about to erect a first class Tavern at Pittsboro'. We hear of nothing from the river, except that what work is done there now, is well done.

*Raleigh Press.*

*Harnett County.*—At the March term of Court, the taxes for the next year were assessed as follows:

| | ON LAND. | POLLS. |
|---|---|---|
| For County uses, | 40 | 70 |
| Schools, | 10 | 30 |
| Poor, | 12 | 25 |
| Jury, | 15 | 40 |
| Insane, | 3 | 5 |
| | 80 | 170 |
| Add State tax | 20 | 80 |
| | $1 00 | 2 50 |

*N. C. Presbyterian.*

*Horrors of a New York "Tenement."*—A scene of horror was discovered last evening in a tenement house, corner of avenue B and 14th street. When an officer knocked at the door a man in a feeble voice asked him what he wanted. Making known the object of his visit, a light was obtained from an adjoining room. The scene that presented itself was terrible to look upon. The man, too inanimate to rise, was seated on the floor. By his side lay his wife, holding in her arms an infant two months old. The mother and child were perfectly nude; an old and faded quilt was their only covering. The wife was too ill to speak above a whisper. In a bed-room adjoining were three children lying sound asleep—a boy and two girls, their ages varying from four to nine years. They were lying on the slats of a bedstead with not a particle of bed-clothing upon them. No food or fuel was in the room. Relief was speedily afforded. This harrowing scene is one of the many that occur in this great city, where benevolence is ever vigilant and active.—*N. Y. Letter.*

*Terrible Coal Mine Explosion.*—A sad accident occurred at Chittenden's Shaft, Hyde Park, Pa., on Monday afternoon. The pump broke while the engine was hoisting the men up. The explosion of the fire damp followed. Fifteen or twenty men were killed and many were seriously wounded. The engines in the boiler house were blown into pieces.

## OBSERVER.

### FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 29, 1860.

EQUAL TAXATION.—We make the following extracts from the Enquirer, the Democratic organ in Newbern:

"Eastern North Carolina now pays four-fifths of the taxes, and if our opponents break now our Constitutional safe-guards we will have to pay nine-tenths, and whether the rich men or the poor men of the East pay the taxes, the money will be taken from us, and we would all feel the loss, for our interests are one and the same. Let us understand this question. It is this: The labor of the East is done principally by slaves—the work of the West is done principally by free labor. We speak in general terms. After the formation of our State government, the West, year after year, urged a general Convention for the purpose of changing our Constitution, which the East with one unanimous voice, without respect to party, refused. And in this they were obstinate in their refusal for the very reason that the West would attempt to tax the slave labor of the East, leaving her own labor untaxed. For instance, an Eastern farmer cultivates his lands with four slaves, worth $4,000; a farmer in the West cultivates his lands with four free laborers, on which you are not permitted to put any value. According to this new doctrine of *ad valorem* the Eastern farmer would pay *forty-one dollars*, while the Western farmer would pay only *five dollars*. Is this just? Is it right? We say it is not, and our fathers very properly considered it unjust."

Let us look first at the statistics of this Newbern organ. It says that Eastern Carolina now pays four-fifths of the taxes, and under equal taxation will have to pay nine-tenths. Is this true? Let the reader turn to the tables which we compiled from the only official source, the Comptroller's Report, in last Thursday's Observer. It will there be seen that the East pays $164,773, whilst the West pays $149,702. Instead of four-fifths, this is but a little over eleven-twentieths. And instead of nine-tenths under the system of equal taxation, the East will pay but about six-tenths, and this simply because the East has more in value of property than the West. Of course we do not suppose the Enquirer would deliberately misstate the facts, but such random assertions are of as evil tendency as if they were made with a purpose to deceive. We suppose that if any one would take the trouble to sift out the proportions of assert, merchants' capital, &c. paid by the East and West, about the same proportions of taxes would be shown; but the argument of the Enquirer would be weakened; for if, as the Democrats falsely assert, equal taxation means equal taxation on *every thing*, then, as the East pays the larger share of these minor kinds of taxes, an equalization of *every thing* would reduce these and increase the taxes on lands and negroes.

We deny also that there is any such marked difference as the Enquirer contends in the kinds of labor of the two sections. It appears by the same official statistics that we have published, that there are about two taxable black polls in the West to every three in the East—58,897 to 89,016. And it is said, and we believe it to be true, that there are as many slaveholders in the West as in the East—many Eastern people owning each very large numbers.

Again, on the part of the West we utterly deny and repudiate the idea that her people would under any circumstances "attempt to tax the slave labor of the East, leaving her own labor untaxed." It is a libel on any section of the State to say so.

But we had another purpose in quoting these Democratic views, to-wit, to show white laborers, whether East or West, the estimation in which they are held by this *Democratic* organ, whose Editor, by the way, had just come from the Democratic State Convention, fully imbued, doubtless, with the feelings which prevailed in that body of *leaders* of the party towards the working men, whose peculiar friends they *profess* to be. See the parallel instituted by this Democrat between the white laborer and the slave laborer. On the free laborer, (the white man,) says this Democrat, you are not permitted to put any value! That is, if the Whig doctrine of equal taxation should prevail, the free white poor man will be put upon a different footing from the negro! Well, we do not see that this would be any great outrage; indeed we rather think it is right and proper that it should be so, whether the white laborer be rich or poor. The farmer who owns $4000 worth of property, whether in slaves or anything else, ought to pay a tax upon it *as property*, whilst every *white man* pays a poll tax as a contribution to the government which protects his person and his life, in peace, as he protects, or is expected and required to protect, the Government and the *property* in time of war.

The Enquirer, after some further remarks, reiterates its *Democratic* doctrine, so insulting to laboring white men in every section, whether rich or poor, as follows:—

"Democrats of North Carolina, such is this boasted *ad valorem!* The slave labor of the State, which is owned mainly by the East, is worth $200,000,000! The free labor of the State, used principally in the West, is worth—what? Why nothing, because you cannot put any value upon free labor. Now apply this delusive *ad valorem* system and slave labor, at 25 per cent. on the $100, *ad valorem*, pays into the Treasury $500,000, while free labor *ad valorem* pays nothing. Where is the equality? Where is the justice of such *ad valorem?*"

"25 per cent. on the $100" would, according to our calculation, be $25 on the $100, and instead of $500,000, as the Enquirer says, would amount to a tax of *fifty millions of dollars*. We submit that nobody proposes to tax slaves 25 per cent., or fifty millions of dollars a year. Nor does anybody propose to tax them even 25 *cents* on the $100, which is what the Enquirer probably meant. As we showed on Thursday, a tax of 10 or 11 cents on the $100 of lands and negroes would yield about the same amount of revenue as is now derived from those sources. And it is not true that free white labor pays nothing. It pays a poll tax, which is now higher than ever before, yet not so high as the necessities of the State may hereafter require.

We beg our readers, in all sections, to ponder well these *Democratic* doctrines and statistics. The former are as insulting to white laborers as the latter are grossly inaccurate and delusive. White men who do not incline to be *valued* like a slave, will scarcely relish such *Democratic* doctrines.

RANDOM STATEMENTS.—The Wilmington Journal says that of the $633,432 97 of State taxes collected in 1859, "fully $500,000 or more was required to be raised for the purpose of paying interest upon the State debt incurred for the construction of works of internal improvement in North Carolina."

Is this true? Let us see. If the Journal will refer to pages 29 and 30 of the pamphlet copy of the Comptroller's Report for the fiscal year ending Sept. 1859, as printed at the Standard office, (and recently printed in the Standard also,) it will find that the exact amount paid from the treasury for interest during that year was $418,809 62, being two-thirds of the revenue collected, and not five-sixths as the Journal says.

The Journal might weaken its positions, but it would not mislead its readers, by accurate statements, which are so easy to obtain.

Another notion which the Journal dwells on is that slave property may be driven out of the State by a tax equal to that imposed on real estate. What, an average tax of 60 or 65 cents a year each drive slaves out of the State? That would be a marvelous result. But where would the owners carry them? Nearly every slave State imposes an ad valorem tax on slaves—that is, a tax according to value, and proportioned to the tax on other property. They could not well be carried to South Carolina, for that State taxes *every slave*, young and old, healthy or helpless, productive or unproductive, *one dollar*, which is at least a third higher than a system of equal taxation would require in this State. It is plain from all this that to tax slaves equally with real estate would *not* drive them out of the State. It is a story concocted to alarm the ignorant and timid.

Still another notion possesses the Journal, viz: that five-sixths of the taxes are not levied to protect persons and property, but to pay interest on the debt incurred for internal improvements; and that these improvements have had little or nothing to do with the increased price of negroes. This is taking a very superficial view of the subject. The railroads, by furnishing facilities for carrying to market the bulky productions of the field and the forest, have undoubtedly stimulated production and vastly increased the value of both the lands and the labor by which they are cultivated. Without those facilities, it is perfectly manifest that slaves could not have been retained in the interior of North Carolina, (except the number requisite for domestic purposes,) in the face of the enormous prices elsewhere. That they have been retained, and even largely increased, is in a material degree owing to the internal improvements for which the taxes are to pay. And is there any reason why slaves should not pay a portion of the debt which has helped to *double their value* in the market?

Once more: The Journal says, "it should also be borne in mind that the black poll is subject to a poor tax—a school tax—a tax for the deaf and dumb and insane asylums, from none of which taxes can any benefit be derived by the negro or his owner."

Well, is not real estate subject to a tax for all those objects? and can real estate or its owner derive any more benefit from them than the negro or his owner? This is an argument of as little force as a kindred one urged by the Journal, that slaves should not be taxed because their labor produces much of our exports. So equally should land be exempted, for the land is even more necessary than the negro to the production of the naval stores, and timber, and cotton, and rice, and pea nuts, which the Journal enumerates.

Perhaps a queerer notion than all these is that with which the Journal winds up the article upon which we have commented. "It would," says the Journal, "have looked more like fair dealing had this change in the Constitution been broached *before* our present State debt had been contracted, or not broached until *after* it had been paid. Had the straightforward course been pursued at the proper time, the sections and interests now sought to be saddled with a proportion of the public debt for which they never bargained, might perhaps have been more cautious, and projects that could not have succeeded without the aid of the representatives of the sections in question might and most probably would have remained in abeyance."

If this means anything at all, it means that the representatives of slaveholding sections have assented to internal improvements for the benefit of non-slaveholding sections, under an implied pledge at least that the revenue system should remain unchanged. Is this so? What are the internal improvements of North Carolina? The Raleigh & Gaston Road traverses counties holding 23,364 taxable slave polls, nearly one-sixth of the whole number in the State. The Wilmington and Weldon Road represents counties (excluding Halifax, counted above) holding 16,583. The N. C. Road (excluding Wake and Wayne, counted above) 16,173. The Atlantic Road, (excluding Wayne, counted above) 7,921. The Western N. C. Road, (excluding Rowan, counted above) 5,120. The Wilmington & Charlotte Road, (excluding New Hanover & Mecklenburg, above) 16,877. It will thus be seen that the railroads for which the State debt was created *run through* counties containing three-fifths of the slaves in the State, to say nothing of the counties adjoining and of course sharing the benefits of the improvements made. It will also be seen that every railroad except the Western Extension passes through *the* slave holding counties. Of course every body knows that their representatives assented to the improvements *because* they did so pass through their own counties; and we suppose that every body knows equally well that the Western Extension would never have been chartered but for the belief that Western produce would pass over it to the East.

MR. POOL.—The Wilmington Journal still harps upon it that Mr. Pool was opposed to equal taxation till he was nominated by the Opposition Convention. As we have heretofore had occasion to state, this is not true. Mr. Pool's views before the Convention met were identical with the resolutions adopted by the Convention; and he therefore sacrificed no principle by giving them his cordial assent. Of course we don't expect the Journal to correct its misstatement, but it is a misstatement nevertheless.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate on Monday, the bill to facilitate the establishment of a line of telegraph to California, the Consular and Diplomatic bill, the bill to authorize the sale of arms to the several States and Territories, and to regulate the appointment of Superintendents to the National Armories, and the House resolution for the relief of Post Office contractors, were severally considered and passed.

In the House of Representatives, on Monday, a special committee was appointed to examine the subject of the tobacco trade with the view to its extension. A resolution of inquiry as to the expediency of repealing the fugitive slave law was introduced, but the House, by a vote of yeas 60, nays 109, refused to grant it a reference.

Nothing of interest in either House on Tuesday.

A VALUABLE LAW BOOK.—For some time past the old editions of Archbold's Criminal Practice, Pleading and Evidence have been exhausted, and those who would master that important branch of legal science have been driven to other less satisfactory works. A *seventh edition*, from the fourteenth English edition, has just been published by those extensive Law Book-sellers, Messrs. Banks and Brothers, New York, from whom we have received an Editor's copy, and who have forwarded other copies for sale at the Bookstore connected with this office. Though not Lawyers ourselves, nor having to do with either criminal or civil practice in our Courts, we have abundant reason to know that this is a standard work—perhaps we ought to say *the* standard work—on the subject of which it treats. The present American edition is edited by Thos. W. Waterman, who has added "Comprehensive Notes containing all of the American and English Decisions to the date of publication." It is in 2 large volumes containing 2300 pages, much the larger portion of which are devoted to adjudged cases on the principles enunciated.

See Publishers' Advertisement in this paper.

NEW RELIGIOUS PAPER.—We have received the 2d No. of the Church Intelligencer, an Episcopal paper established at Raleigh under the auspices and as the organ of most of the Southern Dioceses—Rev. T. S. W. Mott, Proprietor, Rev. Frederick Fitz Gerald, Editor—weekly at $2 50 a year. The Editor has the reputation of learning and ability, and the paper will evidently engage the pens of many others of like qualifications.

ONE OF THE SWINDLES.—When we saw it stated in the papers that a man had contracted to print the Post Office blanks for 94½ cents less on the dollar than the government has been heretofore paying, we supposed it a mistake; but we find it admitted as a fact in the Constitution, the official government paper. The old system of giving out this work has been discarded, and Congress has required that it shall be let out to the lowest bidder. One man offered to do the work for 93 per cent. less, and another for 94½ per cent. less. The contract was awarded to the lowest bidder. This is a startling fact. The administration has been paying the Editor of the official paper *sixteen times as much as this work was worth!* For every $55 00 which the contractor will get, the Editor of the Constitution got $1000. The people's money has been thus most shamefully lavished upon a favorite, and he in return spent more than a hundred thousand dollars to influence elections. Thus has the people's money been used to corrupt the people. These dear lovers, exclusive friends, of the people, rob the people of their money and their rights. This printing has cost forty-five thousand dollars per annum heretofore, so that under the new law there will be a saving of about forty-one thousand dollars.

### MARRIED,

At the residence of Mr. Joshua Taylor, in this county, on Thursday 15th inst., by J. M. Smith, Esq., Mr. JOSHUA TAYLOR, Jr., to Miss MARY F. GUY. Also, at the same time and place, by the same, Mr. BRYANT PARKER to Miss ELIZABETH A. TAYLOR.

Near Harrison's Creek, on the 25th inst. by Arthur Melvin, Esq., Mr. DUNCAN J. STURLING to REBECCA ANN, daughter of Jonathan Carter, Esq.—all of Cumberland.

"I saw two clouds at morn,
Tinged with the morning sun,
At eve they floated on,
And ming ed into one."

Raleigh and Wilmington papers please copy.

In Randolph county, on the 20th inst., by J. Horney, Esq., Mr BENJAMIN F. MILLICAN to Miss SAMANTHA LYNDON.

In Moore county, N. C., on the 6th inst., by the Rev. G. A. Russell, Mr. ROBERT McCADDEN, of Randolph county, to Miss MARY KELLY, of Moore county, N. C.

## COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Cape Fear Line. March 27.—Str Flora McDonald, with passengers, and goods for C T Haigh & Sons, D McNeill, Ray & Pearce, Jos Utley, Moring & Coble, W F Brookshire, McNeill & McLeod, G Deming, P M Powell, A A McKethan, Rockfish Co, Errant & Wilson, D & W McLaurin, Headen & Bynum, B Moffitt, P P Johnson, D Murphy, J W Horne, C W Andrews, S T Hawley & Son, Myrover, Wightman & Robinson, O S Baldwin & Co, M A Baker, Brown & Headen, R T & J H Ellis, J Hollingsworth.

### LATER FROM EUROPE!

PORTLAND, March 27.—The Bohemian, from Liverpool on the 14th, arrived this morning. She brings intelligence per telegraph, via Queenstown, to the 15th.

The Savoy question was discussed in Parliament. Lord Russell asserted that the English Government was always hostile to annexation.

The London Telegraph positively affirms that England has been requested to join Russia and Prussia in protesting against the annexation of Savoy.

Advices via Queenstown say that Sardinia had agreed by special treaty to cede Savoy and Nice to France.

Advices from Turin say that the whole army of Sardinia had been ordered to assume a war footing by the 1st of April.

The latest from Morocco represents that the Moors are evincing a fierce spirit of resistance and are preparing for a strong defence of Tangiers.

Advices from Tetuar announce an attack by the Moors upon the Spanish encampments. They were repulsed with great loss.

*Commercial.*—LIVERPOOL, March 14.—Sales of cotton for three days 19,000 bales. Partially declined 1-16 to ⅛—chiefly on inferior. Flour unchanged. Wheat firm and quiet. Naval Stores dull, with light sales.

### IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.

NEW ORLEANS, March 27.

We have Brownsville dates here to the 23d.

Two companies of Rangers under Captain Ford, and two companies of Federal Cavalry under Lieut. Stoneman, crossed the Rio Grande on the 16th, into Mexico, searching for Cortinas, who had returned to the frontier.

The troops approached the encampment at night, and drove in the picket guard, taking 30 prisoners, who claimed to belong to a large body of National Guards, and said that they also were in search of Cortinas. Next morning a large Mexican force appeared and claimed the prisoners as their rear guard.

It was afterwards ascertained that these forces had been watching the Americans, and that Cortinas was with them, but he escaped on the first alarm.

Our troops remain encamped on the Mexican side above Brownsville, and are determined to capture Cortinas.

Lieut. Heintzleman had sent a reinforcement of two companies of artillery; and 3000 Church troops were expected on the Rio Grande.

It was reported that Gen. Garcia had invited the Americans into Mexico.

*Terrible Fight on Board the Ship Norway—Thirty Coolies Killed and Ninety Wounded—A Lady and Child Dying of Fright.*—The ship *Norway* of New York, says a despatch from Boston on Saturday, when five days out on her passage from Macao to Havana, with 1,000 coolies, was the scene of a terrible mutiny, in which 30 coolies were killed and 90 wounded. The fight lasted from 6 P. M. till day-light the next morning, when the coolies yielded. Capt. Major had his wife and two daughters, and also a lady passenger on board. The lady passenger died of fright and her child expired soon afterwards.

*Acquittal of Capt. Vincent Witcher and Others.*—Capt. Vincent Witcher, Addison Witcher, J. A. Smith and Saml. Swanson, tried for killing the Messrs. Clements in Franklin county, Va., were acquitted on Friday evening last.

*Eighty Lives Lost in a Colliery.*—A fearful catastrophe happened on the 2d instant by an explosion of gas in Burradon Colliery, Northumberland, England. About 120 men and boys were at work in the pit at the time, of which number more than eighty were killed. Two explosions occurred, the first about half-past one o'clock in the afternoon, which was slight and alarmed only a few lads. The second explosion occurred about three minutes afterwards, and was so violent that all the workmen made an immediate effort to escape from the pit, but only about thirty were successful. Most of the others perished from the stifling effects of the choke-damp. An awful wail arose in the cottages belonging to the men down in the pit as the intelligence reached their families, and the women and children flocked to the pit mouth, when a frightful scene ensued as the men and lads who had escaped were brought to bank. Hundreds of persons remained on the bank all night, many of them women and children, shivering in the cold air, in breathless hope that some one would come out of the pit to give them intelligence of father, brother, husband, or son, but upon whom they were never destined to gaze again, except as a blackened corpse. A walk through the village on Saturday afternoon showed that in almost every third house there was a corpse, or that preparations were made for one that was expected from the pit.—*London paper.*

EQUAL TAXATION—A friend in Yadkin County writes that equal taxation will certainly carry the day in that part of the State.

*Defaulting Sheriffs.*—Virginia appears to be worse off than North Carolina in her Sheriffs. Out of about 140 counties only 18 Sheriffs have paid up the State taxes in full. The aggregate deficiency is $180,000.

### DIED,

Near Hillsboro', on the 18th instant, Miss SALLIE THOMPSON, aged about 70 years.

Near Goodman's Depot, Holmes Co., Mississippi, EUGENIA ROSALIA, only daughter of Dr. John A. and Rachel S. Young, aged 3 years 11 months and 15 days.

"She has gone to join her angel sister in heaven."

"An infant here, in heaven she is our elder;
Of such, from Christ we know
His kingdom is; and we, a child who held her,
Must to her stature grow."

"In patience let us wait for faith's unfolding;
Since 'tis revealed by grace,
She, as our angel, ever is beholding
Her Heavenly Father's face." Com.

At the residence of Thomas B. Long, in the county of Chatham, on the 14th inst., Mr. GEORGE DRAKE, in the 77th year of his age. Mr. Drake was born in Chatham, on the 14th day of February 1783, consequently 77 years 1 month and 1 day old. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, under the command of Capt. Evans, of Chatham county.

On the 1st February last, in Vernon, Louisiana, Dr. JAMES T. LEA, in the 36th year of his age. A native of Chatham county, N. C., but for several years a citizen of Cumberland. As a physician, he occupied a prominent position, and bid fair in a few years, to stand at the head of his profession. A man of integrity and honor—his benevolence was unbounded, to the suffering and afflicted his heart and purse were ever open. Though not a member of any Church, he possessed those sterling qualities in a high degree that characterize the christian. He leaves an aged mother, a large circle of relations, and many devoted friends to mourn his loss. Com.

From the New York Commercial.

## THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC PRINTING.

On Monday last, in the House, Mr. Haskin, the chairman of the committee on public expenditure, submitted a majority report on the public printing, from which it appears that the Government has been paying enormous prices for its work, and that out of the profits, the printer has been in the habit of disgorging a handsome subsidy for certain newspapers, and contributions for election purposes in doubtful districts.

In making their investigations, the committee took the depositions of the public officers engaged by the Government in the execution and superintendence of the public printing, from the superintendent himself down to the foreman employed in the establishment where that printing has been done for the past six years, and also of certain reputable practical printers of great experience and ability in their profession.

It appears from the evidence that Mr. Wendell, the printer *de facto* of the last Congress, paid Harris & Stedman, the printers *de jure* of the two Houses, some $78,000 for the privilege of doing the work; and that George W. Bowman, the present Senate and Executive printer, pays John C. Rives, who actually does the work, sixty-six and two-thirds per cent. for doing it, reserving to himself a clear profit of thirty-three and one-third per cent. of the amount paid by the Government. In this way Mr. Bowman makes the sum of $40,000 per annum for doing nothing.

Mr. Wendell furnished the committee with a statement from which it appeared that under a different system, a saving to Congress of $757,658 55 might have been effected in its printing for the last six years! This did not include an estimate of $240,000 to be saved in the printing of the Congressional Globe. In regard to the abuses under the present system, the committee say that this investigation developed the fact that these abuses existed chiefly in the uses made of the excessive profits derived from the executive printing, which printing has been by custom, and not by law, controlled by the President of the United States. We quote from the testimony of Mr. Wendell:—

Q. You say the aggregate amount paid for the executive printing per year is $100,000? A. From $85,000 to $110,000; I think that it will average $100,000.

Q. Do the profits on the printing average fifty cents on the dollar? A. A portion of it averages much more, but the average on the whole of it is about thirty-five cents on the dollar.

Q. Was there ever any understanding with you, while you had that printing that a portion of the profits should be used towards sustaining the organ? A. Yes, sir; it was given for the purpose of sustaining the organ.

Q. Will you state to the committee the circumstances attending your transfer of the Union newspaper to the person who at present is at the head of the government organ? A. In March last I was desirous of selling or transferring the Union, on account of the magnitude of the business I had on hand, and I proposed to turn it over to the administration, and addressed a letter to the President, which was the commencement of negotiations, or rather the letter was addressed to Judge Nicholson, but intended for the President. The result of the negotiation was, that Mr. Bowman should be put in the paper and I should retire from it, paying $20,000 per year in its support. A portion of the $20,000 was to be paid to the Pennsylvanian, in Philadelphia, as I understood, but in my written stipulations, I stipulated to pay Bowman the $20,000. The consideration that I was to receive in return was, in case of Bowman's election, which was presumed here to be an almost sure thing, I was to perform his work at the prices which would enable me to participate in the profits.

Q. Was it at the request of the President that you transferred the Union? A. I cannot say that it was; he was very solicitous about securing a share for the Pennsylvanian; I have not embraced in my statement the Congressional Globe printing, which I should think amounts to $90,000 or $100,000 a year; but I would be willing to take it and all the other in a lump, and do the work for one half what is now paid by Congress; I know it can be done, because, as I have before stated, I have done it.

Q. State all the facts in connection with the transfer of the government organ to General Bowman. A. When I transferred the organ to Bowman it was called the Union then, and he named it the Constitution. It was stipulated that I should pay from the proceeds of the printing of the Post Office blanks $20,000 per annum until the ensuing session of Congress, when it was supposed he would be elected the Senate printer. My stipulation was to continue with Bowman so long as the executive work, or work claimed under the head of executive work, and coming from the executive departments, which was then given me, should be left in my hands.

Q. The executive work is the work coming from the Post Office, the Treasury, and the other departments? A. The Post Office department alone has a law which provides that either the printer of the Senate or the House shall do all the work of the executive departments, appended to which is a clause which provides that any work required for use out of the city may be done out of the city; and the Post Office printing has heretofore been considered to be at the disposal of the President.

Q. Has the President been in the habit of dispensing this Post Office printing? A. It was done by contract until 1856. I think then the contract expired, and it reverted to the printer of Congress. Judge Nicholson was then printer and editor of the organ, and it reverted to him.

Q. From 1856 who exercised the control over the giving out of the Post Office blank printing? A. The President and Postmaster General, through the Postmaster General. In December succeeding Mr. Buchanan's coming into power, he gave it to Mr. Rice for a time.

Q. Did you sub-contract it from Mr. Rice? A. Yes sir; that was the understanding that I should continue to do the work as heretofore, and have the control of it, Rice receiving, I think, forty-three cents in the dollar.

Q. Was there any understanding when this work was given to Rice that any newspaper was to be supported out of it? A. It was understood that it was for the support of the Pennsylvanian; such was the understanding.

Q. The understanding between whom? A. The understanding between the President and the Postmaster General.

Q. (By Mr Hindman.) How did you know that? A. From conversations I held with them. I insisted upon having more of the profits of the printing to support the Union, as it was one of those rather unprofitable pecuniary organs, and Mr. Rice was very clamorous to have a share for the Pennsylvanian, and we finally settled on forty-three cents on the dollar. I then made a contract with Mr. Crowell, who did the work for me for forty-five cents or fifty cents on the dollar. He did ti a portion of the time for forty-five cents and a portion of the time for fifty cents. I had also the executive binding, which Rice thought ought to satisfy me, but the profits on that were not so great, and the expenses of the Union being very large, I insisted that I should have all the profits of the post office blank printing. I could not keep it, however.

Question by the Chairman—You stated that $20,000 were to be allowed out of the profits of the executive printing towards supporting the organ under General Bowman? A. When I parted with it in March last, I found that, paying Rice and Severns, I could not sustain the Union from the profits of the executive work, and I therefore proposed to give it to any party that might be designated by the President.

Q. Who did you make this proposition to? A. To the President, and to pay $10,000 per annum was my first proposition. Pending that proposition, Mr. Baker, the Collector of Philadelphia, came down to procure aid for the Pennsylvanian, and finally I had to accede to giving $20,000 per annum, $10,000 per annum of which Mr. Baker obtained for the Pennsylvanian. I have been informed that $10,000 of the $20,000 was for the Pennsylvanian, but my obligation is with Mr. Bowman for $20,000. That obligation existed, still exists; and there has been no action had in relation to it, owing to Mr. Bowman's refusal to carry out his part of the engagement, which was that I should do the Senate printing in case he was elected printer to the Senate. I paid Mr. Bowman $5,000 in advance when he took the Union, and the balance I secured to him by giving him orders on the post office work, which he could not draw, having no orders on it.

Q. How much of a losing concern is this government organ per annum, in your judgment? A. If my memory serves me, it cost me, when it was under my management, $19,000 and over above its receipts.

Q. The editors of the Union were designated by the President whilst you had the management of the paper? A. Yes, sir; whilst I was the owner of it.

Q. Were any of these editors in the employ of the government? A. Not when they were appointed editors; Mr. Appleton was afterward appointed Assistant Secretary of State, and Mr. Harris elected Senate printer.

Q. Did you make any contributions towards the election to Congress of J. Glancy Jones in 1858? A. A similar question was propounded me by the Senate committee, which I respectfully begged leave to decline answering. I answered generally that I had for years contributed from my own resources money derived from what sources it might come, to the sustenance of the party; that I had always been an enthusiastic party man, and still was; and that probably I should contribute more in the coming campaign, if I had it. I stated that I had expended money in Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Ohio, and divers other states, and that I had given to districts represented at that time on the floor by personal and political friends. I now state that I did contribute in eight or ten districts, I cannot call to mind the exact number, in Pennsylvania, during the last campaign, in sums varying from $250 to $2,250, in the different districts which it was supposed a little material aid would carry for us. I did, among others, contribute to the Berks county district, represented then by the Hon. Glancy Jones, and to divers and sundry others.

Q. Did you contribute any money, in 1858, in any of the Congressional districts of York city? A. If my memory serves me I did, in every district.

The testimony we have quoted needs only to be read. It fairly tells its own story, and proves that the profits of the executive printing went to the favorites and partisans of the President, to keep partisan presses from premature death, and to interfere with the rights of the people in Congressional districts where it was important that friends of the President should be elected. However desirable it may be that the Administration or either party should have an organ at the Federal Capital, it certainly is utterly and entirely indefensible that such an organ should be sustained by the rich drippings of patronage, the burden of which is borne by the people, and least of all, should a paper like the Constitution, which sinks $19,000 a year, be sustained in its defamation of personal character and its bitter and malevolent attacks upon all who do not keep step to its own music.

It is refreshing in this connection to quote the Duquesne letter of President Buchanan, written Nov. 22, 1858. Mr. Buchanan then wrote:—

"I shall assume the privilege of advancing years in referring to another growing and dangerous evil. In the last age, although our journals, like ourselves, were divided into political parties, which often had severe conflicts with each other, yet we never heard, until within a recent period, of the employment of money to carry elections. Should this practice increase until the voters and their representatives in the state and national legislatures shall become infected, the fountain of free government will then be poisoned at its source, and we must end, as history proves, in a military despotism. A democratic republic, all agree, cannot long survive unless sustained by public virtue. When this is corrupted, and the people become venal, there is a canker at the root of the tree of liberty which must cause it to wither and die."

Thus wrote the President in the spirit of mournful prophecy, and yet hardly three weeks before, the profits of the executive printing, with his implied consent, were used to control elections in New York and Pennsylvania. Mr. Wendell sent money to J. Glancey Jones's district, but unavailingly, Mr. Jones was defeated. He sent money to New York city, and as the committee say, "It is here worthy of remark that the only administration representatives returned from the state of New York, at that Fall election, are four from the city of New York, toward whose election Mr Wendell contributed out of the printing profits."

The committee had also under examination Mr. Ford, the new printer of the House, and Mr. Dufrees, an unsuccessful candidate for the same place. We quote a portion of the testimony. Mr. Ford, being examined by Mr. Hindman, of Arks., said:

Q. Please state if Dufrees has any interest in the proceeds of the printing business which you were elected to do; if so, the nature of it, and to what extent? A. Well, Mr. Dufrees was to have an interest; that is, I was to help him. During the time I was a candidate, there were a good many who had been expecting office, paying their expenses, &c., until they got it, and I said in very general terms, and said repeatedly, that I was a soldier, and when I won a battle generally took care of the wounded.

Q. Did you say that to Dufrees? A. I said it to all.

Mr. Somes—I suppose the gentleman does not wish you to state what you thought of doing, but what you agreed to do.

Witness—I have no hesitancy at all in telling you if it is proper that I should do so. It was supposed that I would be called on to contribute something to the Era.

Q. How about the newspaper called the Republic? A. Well, I have made no promises to the Republic, except the general declaration that all may have heard and which I have once stated to you, "that I would take care of the wounded."

Q. By Mr. Hindman. Is it understood that you are to contribute to any newspapers outside of the city of Washington? A. That is very hard for me to tell, for some of those persons I have promised to help may be the owners of papers. I do not know whether they are or not.

The Chairman—Is Dufrees a newspaper proprietor and editor? A. He was, but his paper has gone out of existence.

Q. By Mr. Hindman. Can you give us the names of any other persons to whom you have made this promise? A. I promised to take care of another man, a little—I guess he has no paper—Moran, of Philadelphia.

Q. What paper is he connected with? A. He is not connected with any that I know of. I have said nothing to him since about any amount I was to give him.

Q. You told him before your election that you would take care of him? A. And since my election I have said to him that I thought he would likely make as good a thing out of it as I would. I agreed to take care of Pangborn, of Massachusetts, and I believe he has a paper, the Atlas and Bee. I believe he is one of the editors, reporters, or something.

Q. You agreed to take care of him? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were there any other sufferers you promised to provide for? A. I have named Dufrees, Moran and Pangborn. Well, I do not know of any except a man by the name of Wilson, who had been here all Winter. I had intended to help him a little, home at least, if I ever got any money. That I consider entirely gratuitous.

Q. There were some persons then as to whom the expression you would take care of them meant simply paying their expenses here and home, but there were others as to whom the same expression meant a division of the proceeds? A. Yes, sir; some share of the proceeds.

The Chairman—Is there any member of Congress directly or indirectly interested in this printing?

Witness—I am very glad you asked me the question; no member of Congress ever approached me on the subject, asking me to divide the spoils with anybody.

Q. And none are interested in it directly or indirectly? A. No, sir; some of the members of Congress have said to me that they hoped that if I made any money I would take care of certain persons; they have said that to me since I was elected.

Mr. Dufrees being examined by Mr. Clopton of Alabama, made profert of a contract between Mr. Ford and Messrs. Larcombe & English (printers) by which the latter agreed to do the printing for the former, for which they were to receive 80 cents out of every dollar received by Ford from the Treasurer of the U. S. on account of public printing. Mr. Dufrees further said:

On the night of the Republican conference I did authorise a member of Congress from my State to say to the conference that I would be liberal in my contributions for the purpose of distributing political documents in the four doubtful States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Illinois and Indiana; I distinctly limited my contributions to the distribution of political documents.

Q. Is that the only proposition you made? A. Yes, sir; I never made any proposition to any member of Congress; in conversation I may have said, and no doubt did, that I would be liberal in the dissemination of the truths of Republicanism among the people, by means of speeches and other documents.

Q. You were thereafter nominated by the Republican caucus or conference? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And were voted for in the House by the Republican members? A. I was by all present but two men, who, pretending to be Republicans, refused to vote for me.

Q. Who were they? A. Mr. Adams was one.

Q. Who was the other? A. Mr. Stanton; but he afterwards came in and voted for me.

Question by Mr. Clopton—Then Mr. Adams was the only one who did not vote for you? A. Yes, sir.

Question by the Chairman—Would you have been elected if Mr. Adams had voted for you? A. Yes, sir.

## NORTH CAROLINA VIEWED BY A NEW YORKER.

One of the editors of the New York Express writes from Raleigh to his paper, among other things, the following views of

THINGS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The good old North State is such a staid State that it is a delight to look at a land and a people that have not all run to *seed* like the poppy, and that has really some of the old *stamina* left. The *isms* have not reached here, nor the *ologies*, nor the *ites*. They hang a man for murder, and they whip thieves and robbers, and put lesser rogues in stocks and pillories, as did our English Forefathers, or as did we before we invented Penitentiaries and Sing Sings to lock rogues up in. What is wonderful to say, all men here, all of all parties, while they boast of their Lunatic Asylums, their Deaf and Dumb institutions, &c., boast not less, that they have not a Penitentiary in the State! The rogues and rascals, they tell us, quit them, that is, quit the State, after public exposure in the pillory and stocks. Even New York pickpockets shun the practice of their profession in the old North State, because no "gentlemen" like them would wish to have broadcloth thus soiled, in the face and eyes of everybody. These relics of antiquity,—these stocks,—this pillory,—the thirty-nine lashes laid on a thief's back they reason, one and all, are better inventions not only for the correction, but for the prevention of crime, than all the penitentiaries and prisons in all the other States. Are they right or are we wrong? Have we "progressed" backwards, or do they need going ahead?

A PRIMITIVE STATE.

After a few days tarry in Raleigh, I have come to the conclusion that this is now the only really fresh, new, virgin State in the Union. I mean not, that its soil is new or virgin, or that it is fresh like California, or Minnesota,—but I mean that it is novel, new, fresh, virgin, in its very antiquity. "Progress" has not got here; that is, that Progress which turns things upside down and inside out, and that ploughs so deep as to turn all the loam under and all the sand over that loam. The politicians are not theives nor robbers as yet. They do not enter into politics just now to make money, but, strange to say, and this shows their virginity, for pleasure or for "glory." The locomotive is here, sputtering all about, and putting his nose into even the venerable and far-renowned mountain region of Buncombe,—but the locomotive is not yet a politician. The State is not *Gridironed* New York city fashion. If twenty North Carolina Senators, slaveholding rascals as they are, were to do what twenty New York slaveholder-hating Senators did in a night and day session, all of them would go into the stocks or the pillory, and receive thirty-nine lashes in addition,—so much "behind the age" are these *Patres Conscripti* of Buncombe! Every thing thus runs in this old-fashioned, primitive way. The people speak the English,—all of them,—that we in New England spoke in our earlier day, as defined in old Perry's now abolished dictionary, or as set forth in Webster's A B C spelling book, where "the old man found the rude boy," &c., &c. Stealing means *stealing* here yet! And lieing, *lieing!* A robber is a robber, whether dressed in broadcloth or rags! When a lady is "out," she is "out," not at the head of the stairs, listening to hear who rang the bell, or who knocked at the door! Blessed people! What a pity it is that on the railroads will sooner or later come "the spirit of the age!" B.


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HAVE put up and permanently located the best BOOT and SHOE MANUFACTORY in N. C., to which the attention of the whole South is earnestly invited, particularly the citizens and Planters of our State. We are determined not to be put down by men who are daily bringing in Welted and Split Leather Shoes; it is distinctly understood that our Shoes are made of Upper Leather tanned by us, and that we do not put any welts in any Peg Shoes we make. Now is the time to test the true feelings of N. C. men.

All orders from a distance shall have prompt attention. Address us at Goldston

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S. S. CARTER. JOHN Q. CARTER.

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March 28, 1860. }

**Cocoa and Chocolate,**

OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE & CO.
March 8. 98tf

**FRESH TEAS.**

IMPERIAL, HYSON and OOLOONG TEAS, just received by
S. J. HINSDALE & CO.
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**Concentrated Ley, and White**

Potash, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE & CO.
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**White Lead,**

LINSEED OIL, GLASS, PUTTY and PAINTS of all kinds for sale by S. J. HINSDALE & CO.
March 8. 98tf

**Molasses! Molasses!!**

I WILL buy Molasses free of commission. Send your orders to
A. E. HALL,
10 North Water Street.
Wilmington, Feb'y 13, 1860. 91-3m

**Herring! Herring!!**

100 BBLS. No. 1 CUT HERRING, just received by
E. F. MOORE.
March 15. 900-4w

**Bacon! Bacon!!**

25000 LBS. WELL CURED BACON, just rec'd by
E. F. MOORE
March 15. 900-4w

**Corn! Corn!!**

1000 BAGS CORN, for sale by
E. F. MOORE.
March 15. 900-4w

**New Crop Molasses, for sale by**

E. F. MOORE.
March 15. 900-4w

**Catechism of U. States History,**

By B. R. CARROLL—a Southern School Book.
March 28. E. J. HALE & SON.

**AVON E. HALL,**
**Forwarding & Commission Merchant,**

WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of Naval Stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.
WILMINGTON, Jan'y 19 1860 81ilypd

**A. E. HALL,**
**Forwarding and Commission Merchant,**

HAS removed to the Store No. 10 North Water street, and will buy and sell for a commission.
Wilmington, Jan'y 6, 1860. 81-6m

G. W. BOWMAN.] [K. M. MURCHISON.

**BOWMAN & MURCHISON,**
**COMMISSION MERCHANTS.**
NO. 113 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

LIBERAL cash advances made on Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and Southern Produce generally

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**E. MURRAY & CO.,**
**Commission Merchants,**
AND
**WHOLESALE GROCERS,**
NORTH WATER STREET,
***Wilmington, N. C.***

☞ Particular attention given to sale or shipment of Cotton and Naval Stores.
Feb'y 18, 1860. 91-ilypaid.


*Duplin Superior Court.*—The spring term of the Superior Court for Duplin county is held this week at Kenansville, his Honor Judge Howard, presiding. Though young in years and appearance, the Judge presides with dignity, and pushes forward business with as much despatch as a due regard for the impartial administration of justice will permit. All with whom our Associate conversed were favorably impressed by the new Judge, and believe that he will make an excellent officer. We understand that there is no case of public importance to come before the Court at its present term.

By the way, our Associate came across a highly respectable family of four children—all boys—the oldest being about 21, whose combined length of *twenty-five feet three inches*, we think would be hard to beat. Their respective heights are 6 feet 7 inches, 6 feet 6 inches, 6 feet 2 inches, and 6 feet. How much they may yet grow is difficult to say, as even the oldest has hardly yet got his growth. A foot or so more may still be added to their aggregate height.—*Wil. Jour.*

*Patents Issued.*—The following patents have recently issued from the office. Cullen Casey, Goldsboro', N. C., for improvement in cotton cultivators; James Davis, of Fayetteville, N. C., for improved sewing machine stitch.


AT
**THE EMPORIUM OF FASHION!**
**At No. 14 and 16 HAY STREET,**

TRIMMINGS, Lace Points, Shawls, black and colored Silks, Challies, plain and figured Bareges, Poplins, Barege Anglais, Esmeraldo Suiss, De Beiges, Ducals, Peil de Chevre, Organdies, Organdy Robes, plain and colored Lawns, Lawn Robes, plain and colored Brilliantes, Chambray, Ginghams, Gingham Lawns, Gingham Organdies, Tarlatans, French, English and American Prints, French Dimities, Bird-eye Diapers, Alexandre's Kid Gloves, Ladies' Lisle Thread, Kid and Silk Gauntlets, Misses' Lisle Thread and Silk Gauntlets, Ladies' and Misses' Lisle Thread and Silk Gloves, Filet Mitts, Ladies' Vests, trimmed and untrimmed Bonnets, Flats, Bloomers;

combined with an elegant stock of

**CLOTHING,**
**Boots and Shoes, Trunks, Valises,**

and a great many other things worthy the attention of the public.

GEO. BRANDT,
No. 14 and 16 Hay St., Fayetteville, N. C.
March 29, 1860. 4-itf

**STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,**
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term 1860.

E. Murray & Co. vs. George W. Sperling.
Original Attachment.
Levy made on Goods, Wares, Merchandise, &c.
Conditional Judgment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant in this case, George W. Sperling, resides beyond the limits of the State, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: It is therefore ordered that the Plaintiffs have leave to take depositions, and that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the said George W. Sperling to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June A. D. 1860, and then and there plead, answer or demur, to said Attachment, or judgment final will be had, and the goods, wares, merchandise, &c., will be made subject to the Plaintiffs' claim.

Witness, Jesse T. Warden, Clerk of our said Court, at office the first Monday of March, A. D. 1860.
J. T. WARDEN, Clerk.
March 30. 5*6w

**STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,**
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term 1860.

Penniman & Brother vs. George W. Sperling
Original Attachment.
Levy made on Goods, Wares, Merchandise, &c.
Conditional Judgment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant in this case, George W. Sperling, resides beyond the limits of the State, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served on him: It is therefore ordered that the Plaintiffs have leave to take depositions, and that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the said George W. Sperling to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June, A. D. 1860, and then and there plead, answer or demur to said Attachment, or judgment final will be had, and the goods, wares, merchandise, &c., will be made subject to the Plaintiffs' claim.

Witness, Jesse T. Warden, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the first Monday of March, A. D. 1860.
J. T. WARDEN, Clerk.
March 30. 5*6w

**STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,**
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term 1860.

James Dodd vs. George W. Sperling.
Original Attachment.
Levy made on Goods, Wares, Merchandise, &c.
Conditional Judgment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant in this case, George W. Sperling, resides beyond the limits of the State, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served on him: It is therefore ordered that the Plaintiff have leave to take depositions, and that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the said George W. Sperling to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June, A. D. 1860, and then and there plead, answer or demur to said Attachment, or judgment final will be had, and the goods, wares, merchandise, &c., will be made subject to the Plaintiff's claim.

Witness, Jesse T. Warden, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the first Monday of March, A. D. 1860.
J. T. WARDEN, Clerk.
March 30. 5*6w

**Kerosene Oil, light colored!**

WHITE POTASH,
CONCENTRATED LEY,
FRESH CAMPHENE
BURNING FLUID,
TEAS, SPICES,
LINSEED OIL,
TRAIN OIL,
LAMP OIL,
PURE WHITE LEAD,
YEAST POWDERS,
DISTILLERS' GLUE.

Just received and for sale by
**JAS. N. SMITH,** Druggist.
Jan'y 12, 1860 82itf

**KNIVES AND FORKS.**

A LARGE and well assorted stock constantly on hand.

**Ivory Handle Knives, alone.**
**Carvers,** some superior.
**Silver Plated Forks.**
**Silver Plated Spoons.**
Above double and treble plated.
**Silver Plated Casters.**
The best assortment in town.
**A variety of Plated Fancy Articles.**
**Superior Scissors.**
**Looking Glasses, &c.**

Most of the above goods are obtained directly from the manufacturers, and will be sold cheap, at
**"The Crockery Store."**
W. N. TILLINGHAST.
Jan'y 18, 1860. 84itf

**Autoblography and Biography of Rev. Joseph Caldwell, D. D. LL. D.,** First President of the University of N. Carolina. Price 25 cts.
March 27. E. J. HALE & SON.


## FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.

Two mothers and their eight children—in all ten human beings—were burned to death yesterday morning, in one of a row of tenement-houses in West Forty-fifth street. The fire is believed to have been the work of an incendiary. There were four buildings in all, and they were of the very worst description of tenement-houses. They were constructed about nine years ago, during the excitement among property owners in the vicinity of the site of the Crystal Palace, and were mere wooden shells, four stories in height, and partitioned so as to permit of their being occupied by the very largest number of families possible. The building in which the fire originated was occupied—the first floor by Martin Redman, as a grocery and liquor store; and the upper floors by five large families.

The only means of ingress and egress was a stairway three feet in width, so of course as soon as that was on fire there remained no places of exit except the windows. The fire was discovered soon after 1 o'clock in the morning, when all who were in the house were in bed. Before any of them were awakened to their danger, may of them were nearly stifled by the dense smoke that filled the various rooms. The alarm was given, and all who were able ran to the stairs, but only to be met and driven back by the ascending flames. The scene at this time is described by those who were present as appalling. The inmates could be seen running hither and thither, seeking a way of escape, but finding none. While the increasing flames rose higher and higher, and they were forced from one floor to another by the intense heat, the shriekings of the women and children were terrible to hear. Those outside looked on with feelings of horror, for, until the firemen arrived with their apparatus, they could do nothing to save them. With remarkable alacrity, even for New York firemen, Hook and Ladder Company No. 8 came to the scene. There was immediately a hope expressed that those in the building might yet be saved, for the firemen lost no time in rearing a ladder against the building, and springing to the rescue, and the fire had not yet reached the upper story; but through their very eagerness to save those in peril, the time and the means were lost. All being anxious to rescue some one, too many climbed the ladder, and it gave way, bringing them all to the ground. Those inside who saw the ladder break, and who were not yet suffocated, gave one heart-rending cry, and it was the last. All who were able rushed to the windows and sprang out, preferring to die by the fall rather than by fire. In this way quite a number escaped without serious injury. The Engines were now at work, but the fire had reached the roof, which was composed of canvass, covered with a layer of pitch and over that a sprinkling of gravel and small stones. A soon as the flames touched the pitched canvas, the fire spread rapidly over all four of the buildings, and in a few minutes the upper stories were in a blaze. The inmates of all excepting No. 90 had, however, had sufficient warning, and they escaped; and with the assistance of Steam Fire Engine No. 46, the fire was soon extinguished. In a short time, all who were supposed to be alive of the former residents, were brought together, and it was ascertained that Mrs. Wheeler and her four children, and Mrs. Bennett and her four children, had been burned to death.
*New York Times, 29th ult.*

*Four Brothers Burnt to Death.*—In the night of Monday, the 12th instant, shortly after the family of Mr. Wm. Rhoads, a farmer residing in Knox township, (Pa.) had retired to rest, the dwelling was discovered to be on fire. Mr. Rhoads was absent at the time, and his wife, having been awakened by the heat, rushed out of the house and called on her children, who slept up stairs, to follow, at the same time hurling stones through their window. But they could not be aroused. Four sons, one of them almost of age, perished in the flames. Five smaller children slept in the first story, all of whom were saved.

*Five Children Burnt to Death.*—On the 12th instant the house of Mr. Humphrey Owens, in Goshen township, Mahoning county, Ohio, was destroyed by fire, and with it five of his children. The family had retired early in the evening, and before they were aware of the danger the building was a sheet of flame. One daughter, a young woman, and six boys, slept above. Mr. Owen, his wife, and a child eight days old slept below. The daughter was aroused from sleep by the smoke, and in realizing the condition of things caught up a little boy two years old and started down stairs, calling upon the oldest one to follow. Unconscious of the danger, or smothered by the smoke, not one of them could be aroused, and as it was impossible for any one to go to their rescue those five boys all perished upon one funeral pile.

*The Fight in the Caucus.*—The wondermongers of the country are just now terribly exercised over a rumored regular set-to, as it were, in a recent Democratic Senatorial caucus, in the Capitol. Seeing frequent dark allusions to it in the newspapers, we may as well say, that we believe Messrs. Clay and Clingman to have been the parties in collision; and that, until separated, the latter was very roughly handled. So says Madam Rumor, in circles in which she not unfrequently tells the truth. Ten to one, "squatter sovereignty in disguise," was at the bottom of the muss.
*Washington Star.*

*Supply of Arms.*—The first instalment of the extra supply of arms for the Arsenal at Fayetteville, has arrived. They are rifles, 2000 in number. Mr. A. E. Hall, to whose care they are consigned here, has informed us that the full quota, consisting of some 23,000 muskets, will be here in about two weeks.—*Wil. Herald.*

*Johnston Superior Court.*—In the case of Josephus Barbee vs. the W. and W. Railroad Co., which was a suit for damages for injuries received by the breaking of an axle on the road some two or three years ago, the jury returned a verdict of $2,200 for the plaintiff. Mr. Dan'l King recovered $500 of D. H. Whitley in an action of slander.
*Raleigh Press.*

*Railroad Iron.*—At Rocky Mount last Tuesday, a large cargo of iron arrived for the Tarboro' and Rocky Mount Railroad. Soon track laying will commence on this line.—*Tar. Southerner.*

*New Jersey Democratic State Convention.*—Resolutions in favor of the suppression of the slave-trade were passed, and the Cincinnati Platform re-endorsed. Tariff discrimination in favor of home manufactures was recommended.

Wm. C. Alexander was recommended for Vice-President; and it was declared that the administration of Buchanan had been statesman-like and conservative.

A despatch from Trenton says eight out of the fourteen delegates to the Charleston Convention are in favor of Douglas.

Newspapers of both political parties in Mississippi take decided ground in favor of paying the bonds of the State issued many years ago in favor of the Planters' Bank.

"Out West," in Dixon, Ill., Peter Brandt, aged 18 years, is husband to Mary ditto, aged 16 years, and the two are joint proprietors of twenty-two pounds of "boy material," aged six months—so that if Peter is not one of the Apostles, he can at least claim to be one of the early Fathers.

## LATER EROM EUROPE

NEW YORK, March 20, 18[illegible]

The Arabia, from Liverpool, brings dates to the 17th inst.

The Emperor of France has issued a circular, declaring positively his intention to annex Savoy, if agreeable to the population.

Both houses of the British Parliament have agreed to address the Queen, commending the French Treaty.

The London Times' Paris Correspondent says that an angry autograph letter from Napoleon has reached Victor Emmanuel. The Emperor urges the King not to accept Tuscany in his own name. He may name a prince of his own house for Tuscany, but is debarred from occupying the Roman throne, which may be governed by a Vicar accepted by the Pope.

The second warning, which immediately precedes excommunication, has been sent to Victor Emmanuel by the Pope.

Full returns of the voting in Central Italy show an overwhelming majority in favor of annexation to Sardinia. The vote in Tuscany was 366,000 for annexation, and 15,000 for the United Kingdom.

Telegraphic communication between Alexandria and Kurrachee is perfect. Telegrams from Calcutta have reached England in six days.

*Commercial.*—LIVERPOOL, March 17, Evening.—Sales of the week 60,000 bales. The market opened with a declining tendency for [illegible] but closed firm. Middling Orleans 6½d, middling Uplands 6¼d. Stock at Liverpool [illegible] bales, of which 675,000 are American. Trade quiet but steady. Wheat firm. Rosin and all qualities slightly declined. Spirits Turpentine dull.

## LATER FROM MEXICO

NEW ORLEANS, March [illegible]

The steamer Wave has arrived from Vera Cruz on the 22nd.

The bombardment of Vera Cruz was continued till the morning of the 17th, when Miramon attacked the city, but after half an hour's fight was repulsed with considerable loss. The foreigners and children of the city, to the number of 1,000, were sheltered in the castle.

The bombardment was resumed the same day with renewed vigor, doing much damage. A bomb burst in the American Consulate, which seemed the especial mark for Miramon. Another assault was attempted at night, but was again repulsed. Miramon raised the siege on the 18th and withdrew towards the Capital.

After the capture of Marin's steamers Commodore Lamon sent a decree to the city of Mexico vacating all American property, and ordering Americans to be sent out of the country.

*The Indian Outrages in Texas.*—An official communication to Senator Hemphill, dated Austin, Texas, March 16, was received in Washington a few days ago. It gives the following official statement of Indian outrages:—

In Erath County, two women were killed, two were taken prisoners and violated. Boy escaped naked; one is since dead. Five persons killed. In Bosque two ministers shot with rows; one since dead. In Comanche, five persons killed, men, women and children. Two persons not yet found, supposed to be dead. In Burnett, three persons killed; two men severely wounded. In San Saba, one man killed. In Lampasas nine persons killed; houses robbed and plundered. In Bosque, three men killed. In Brown, two persons killed, two taken prisoners. In Coryell one man killed. In Bell, three persons killed, two taken prisoners. On Clear Fork, two persons killed. In Cook, one woman killed. In Grayson five persons killed. In Webb, four persons killed. Total, fifty-three persons killed, and probably as many wounded and taken prisoners; eight hundred horses stolen, including seventy by the United States troops at Fort Cooper.

*The Opposition in Georgia.*—At a consultation of the State Executive Committee of the Opposition party of Georgia, held at Macon on the 7th instant, it was unanimously resolved to call a State Convention, to be held in the city of Milledgeville on Wednesday, the 2d day of May next, for the purpose of taking such action as may be deemed expedient in reference to the approaching Presidential election.


**STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,**
ROBESON COUNTY.

PERSONALLY appeared before me, the undersigned Justice of the Peace, in and for said County, McLean, and maketh oath in due form of law, that he lost or mislaid a Note of hand, made by H. McNeill, One Thousand Dollars, payable twenty days after date, dated January 19th, 1860, on which was a credit of Seven Hundred and Seventy Five Dollars, January 17th, 1860. This is to warn all persons against trading for said note, and the maker of it against paying any person but myself.

A. E. McLEAN.
Sworn to and subscribed before me,
W. J. STUART, J. P.
March 23. 5w

**STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,**
MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1860.

Lewis Lutterloh vs. Neill McNeill
Levy on Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that defendant Neill McNeill is not an inhabitant of this State, or conceals himself so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him. It is therefore ordered that publication be made for three weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, N. C., for the said defendant, that he be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at the Court House in Carthage, on the 4th Monday in April next, there will be an application made to said Court for an order to sell the land levied on to satisfy the plaintiff's demand.

Witness, A. H. McNeill, Clerk of our said Court, at office, 4th Monday in January, 1860.
A. H. McNEILL, Clerk.
5*3w]

**The Ladies of the** [illegible] benevolent Society of Fayetteville will meet at the room on Donaldson street, immediately back of Mr. Jesse K. Kyle's store, on Monday 2d April at 3½ o'clock.

A full meeting is desired.
March 29. 4-2

**FAIRBANKS' SCALES.**

PLATFORM to weigh 400 and 600 lbs.
Platform and Scoop to weigh 240 lbs.
Counter Scales of various kinds, to weigh 4 and 62 lbs., some with beams, weighing by the ounces.
Letter Scales at $1 75.
These are the best Scales made; every Scale warranted. Larger Scales will be ordered at N. Y. adding expenses.
The Scales described above, always for sale by
W. N. TILLINGHAST.
Agent for North Carolina
at the "Crockery Store."
Jan'y 18, 1860. 84-3m

**SPECIAL NOTICE**

**Mrs. Winslow,** an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums, reduces all inflammation—will allay all pain and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it mothers, it will give rest to your infants and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement in another column.
Feb'y 3, 

# OBSERVER.

## FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 2, 1860.


A LETTER FROM THE COMPTROLLER.—We have received the following letter from C. H Brogden, Esq., Comptroller of the Treasury:

COMPTROLLER'S DEPARTMENT, }
RALEIGH, N. C., March 28, 1860. }

MESSRS. E. J. HALE & SON: My attention has been called to your paper of the 26th inst., in which you make one or two remarks upon my Report for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1859, which require some correction.

The last Legislature raised the State tax from 15 to 20 cents on every $100 valuation of real estate and from 50 to 80 cents on every taxable poll.

Nearly all the Sheriffs make returns of taxes collected on real estate, polls, and other subjects of taxation which were not listed at the proper time, and therefore subject to double taxes for the years they were not listed, unless the County Courts remit the payment of the double tax, which they generally do for sufficient cause shown, and the Sheriff then collects and pays a single tax, according to the law at the time of the delinquency.

Many of the Sheriffs made returns last year of taxes due and collected under the old revenue law, some double and some single, and therefore the amount of taxes on real estate and polls cannot be expected to come out according to the present law.

It should also be remembered that the valuation of real estate, in every County in the State, from which there was any returns, was given in my Report, and that the Sheriffs of Bladen and McDowell counties failed to settle the public taxes due from those Counties, as required by law, which is another reason why 20 cents on every $100 valuation of real estate does not show the true amount of taxes paid into the Public Treasury for the last fiscal year, when nothing at all was paid by some Counties.

I have no idea that you are disposed to do me intentional injustice, and as fair-minded gentlemen I hope you will set the matter right by publishing this note.

Very respectfully, Your ob't serv't,
C. H. BROGDEN, Compt'r.

The above explains apparent discrepancies in the printed Report on the State Finances which it would be utterly impossible otherwise to reconcile. For instance, the Report gives for the county of Beaufort a value of real estate of $1,481,766. This at 20 cents on the $100 valuation would amount to $2,963 53. But the Comptroller's Report gives the revenue collected at $2,850 13, being less revenue by $113 40 than that amount of real estate ought to have yielded. The *county taxes* returned for Beaufort county do not come within a thousand dollars of the sum set down by the Comptroller, who puts the aggregate at $6,584 11, whilst according to our calculation they should be $5,550 28. Doubtless the Comptroller's figures are right by some mode of calculation, but what that is is not apparent from any thing that our researches through the Report itself have enabled us to discover. We merely cite Beaufort for an example. Every other county which we have examined has shown like discrepancies. We did not look into the figures for the purpose of testing the Comptroller's accuracy, but in search of statistics which we thought our readers would be interested in.

But the Comptroller thinks that our remarks on the 26th ult. "require some *correction*." If they do, he certainly has not made any. He has made an *explanation* as to facts of which the public had no knowledge, and could have no knowledge from his Report. In that Report he nowhere said that any county had failed to settle the public taxes; but he published a table (copied by us) which professed to give the aggregates of taxable property and of taxes. In that table the taxables in Bladen and McDowell are included, but nothing is said of the fact that the taxes collected are not included.

The *correction* needed is in his own Report. He cannot add up his columns of real estate so as to produce the amount of $98,075,969 52. Nor can he, by any sort of calculation, alter the figures which we set down as representing the amount of revenue due from the landed interest at 20 cents on the $100. Our figures vary in each case from his; but the variations were slight, not affecting the results reached, and were only referred to because necessary to explain a difference, which, passed over, might have been cavilled at.

It is a misapprehension or misrepresentation to say that the Democratic party proposes to apply the system of a uniform *ad valorem* to every class of persons or property save and except negroes. The object of the Democratic party is to equalize, as far as may be, the *burdens* of taxation.—*Wilmington Journal.*

We never said that the Democratic party proposed such a system. But it is an equal misapprehension or misrepresentation to say that the Opposition party proposes so to tax everything. And this is said every day by Democrats.

How the Democratic party *has* equalized the burdens of taxation, may be seen by looking at the revenue laws that that party has passed since it has been in power. Let us examine an item or two. The owner of $2500 worth of land pays on it $5 of tax. The mechanic, or clerk, or laborer, or overseer, who receives a salary of $500, pays $5 of tax on that salary. Is this equalizing the burdens of taxation? We think not. Whilst one man's *labor* is taxed $5 on $500, another man's *capital* in land worth $500 is taxed but $1. Bear in mind that the mechanic, &c., pays a poll tax also, as well as the landholder. The landholder pays a poll tax of 80 cents, but pays nothing on his own labor; the clerk or mechanic pays a like poll tax of 80 cents and $5 on his labor, or $10 if his salary or wages amount to $1000.

Again: $1000 of capital in land is taxed $2; whilst $1000 of capital in money is taxed $2 40. Is this equalizing the burdens?

But perhaps the worst of all the taxes laid by the Democrats is the tax on marriages. In all our observation we never before heard of legislators who discouraged the institution of marriage by laying a tax on marriage licenses. From this source the Democrats collected last year nearly $7000; and a poor man pays just as much for his marriage license as the rich man pays for his.

VETO.—Gov. Banks of Massachusetts has vetoed a bill to allow of the enrollment of negroes in the militia of that State.

HUMBUGGERY.—A democratic paper argues the question of equal taxation on the unfounded premises that bank stock yields 12 per cent. of profits to the stockholders, and that it pays no tax. The first is stated positively; the other inferentially. Both are false. The average yield of bank stock is about 8 per cent—two-thirds of what is thus asserted—and it pays a much heavier tax to the State than either lands or negroes. For instance, lands pay 20 cents on the $100 value. Bank stock, on the contrary, not only pays from 25 to 100 cents (according to their respective charters,) but the stockholders pay a further tax of 32 cents on the $100 value, provided they get 8 per cent. dividends. If they received 12 per cent. dividends, as the paper untruly states, this latter tax would be 48 cents on the $100 value.

THE CORRUPTION FUND.—We call the earnest attention of our readers to the testimony taken on oath by a Committee of Congress in relation to the printing frauds, by which, in six years, the public treasury has suffered to the amount of about three quarters of a million of dollars, to reward favorites, to carry elections, and to sustain newspaper organs which are so wretchedly contemptible that they cannot sustain themselves, but are indirectly pensioned by the treasury.

A PRESIDENTIAL PROTEST.—We copy a remarkable Message from President Buchanan, asserting principles which would make him practically irresponsible. We have neither time nor room for comment this morning.

POLITICS IN ANSON COUNTY.—A friend in Anson writes us that "the action of our Convention gives universal satisfaction among the Anson Whigs. Not for a good many years past have I seen them so enthusiastic and sanguine of success as at present."

One of the eleven hundred Whigs of Anson has wandered from the fold, but we shall be glad to hear that the rest of them are at the polls in August.

OPPOSITION MEETING.—A Whig and American meeting was held in Wilmington on the 29th ult., George Davis, Esq., presiding. Fifty-one delegates were appointed to the District Convention at Wilmington on the 2d inst.; appropriate resolutions adopted; and brief and stirring speeches made by Mr. Davis, Mr. Poisson, and Mr. Parsley.

SPERLING.—The Sheriff concluded the sale of the remnants of Sperling's stock of goods on Friday. Though sold for cash, the prices realized were generally high, mostly above cost, it is believed, and yielding in all $7,600. Other people who may be inclined to runaway for the purpose of making a profitable sale, should remember that repetitions are apt to pall upon the public taste.

The money will now be locked up to await the decision of the law as to who among the numerous claimants are entitled to it.

THE CHAPEL HILL STABBING CASE.—Some one at Chapel Hill writes to correct an error in a letter published in the Observer giving an account of the late unfortunate occurrence there. Foard, the writer says, was not *expelled;* the Faculty have no power to expel. He was *dismissed*, for using a forbidden weapon, a bowie knife. The writer quotes the following as the verdict of the coroner's inquest: "that the deceased [Watson] came to his death from loss of blood, which indirectly brought on the delirium tremens—the patient being forbidden the use of his usual stimulus."

A name should have accompanied our correspondent's note. But we suppose his statements are correct and give them.

Gov. Ellis has issued a proclamation offering a reward of $400 for the arrest of Foard.

JUSTICE TO THE LATE WHIG CONVENTION at Raleigh writes us that he and his companions were passed over the N. C. Railroad free of charge on their return home. He thinks that the President and Directors of that road have sins enough to answer for, without being supposed to have followed the bad example of the Wilmington & Weldon officer who made Whigs pay both ways and Democrats but one.

NATIONAL FOUNDRY.—In the House of Representatives on Monday last, on motion by Mr. Gilmer, the Committee on Military Affairs was instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a national foundry in the valley of Deep river, North Carolina.

The Raleigh Standard seems to have taken offence at a passing remark in this paper, (in which nothing offensive was intended as the Standard doubtless knows very well,) and talks of a "retort," but "forbears." We are surprised that the Standard should try that sort of game. The Observer asks forbearance from no one. We have a very decided notion that it always *has* taken care of itself, and an abiding confidence that it can do so hereafter.

FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE.—A man belonging to Mr. Butler of Jefferson county, Va., who ranaway a few months ago, was arrested near Harrisburg, Penn., carried to Philadelphia, and there delivered to his owner, by order of Judge Cadwallader. The trial lasted two days, and produced great excitement among the free negroes and abolitionists.

An attempt was made to rescue the negro, but a large majority assisted the officers, and nine negroes and one white man were arrested and sent to jail. The fugitive has been brought back to Virginia.

CONSTITUTIONAL UNION MEETINGS.—We see in the Northern papers accounts of numerous meetings to further the Opposition purpose of a Constitutional Union party and Presidential Ticket.

*Massachussetts State Convention.*—The Constitutional Union Party Convention was held in Boston on Friday. Two hundred and twelve towns were represented.

Resolutions calling on the conservative and patriotic men of all parties to unite for putting down agitation and sectional differences, to check Government extravagance, to protect home industry, and for a thorough change in the political affairs of the State, were adopted.

The Convention elected a State Central Committee, and a full list of District Delegates to the National Convention at Baltimore and also Delegates at Large. The names of Edward Everett and John J. Crittenden were prominently mentioned in the Convention in connection with the Presidency.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, on Wednesday, the bill to increase and regulate the pay of the navy was considered during the whole session and finally passed without a division.

On Thursday, a resolution for a recess from April 20 to May 20 (for the Presidential Conventions) was rejected.

On Friday, a communication was received from the President in response to inquiry, from which it appears that Capt. Jarvis was instructed to land at Vera Cruz, at the request of Minister McLane, such forces as could be spared for the protection of our citizens if needed in Mr. McLane's opinion. Capt. Jarvis was also informed that our government would not recognize Miramon's proposed blockade, and was directed to employ naval force to afford free ingress and egress to all American vessels, at all Mexican ports, and fully protect them. These instructions, had not reached Capt. Jarvis at the time of the capture of Miramon's steamers, but his conduct meets the full approbation of the government. Private bills occupied the day, and Saturday was set apart for the consideration of District of Columbia affairs.

In the House of Representatives, on Wednesday, the bill reported from the Judiciary Committee, to punish and prevent the practice of polygamy in the Territory of Utah and other places, and to disapprove and annul all laws of the Territory of Utah on that subject, was considered. Mr. Branch of N. C. moved to amend by striking out the first section, declaring polygamy a crime, as he doubted the power of Congress so to declare it, but he would disapprove of the acts of the Territorial Legislature by which a sanction is given to that abomination, because Congress had reserved the right of disapproval in the organic act. If polygamy be declared criminal by Congress, Mr. B. reminded his Democratic friends that the right to abolish what the Republicans called the twin relic of barbarism (slavery) would be claimed by that party. Several speeches were made, but no decision reached.

On Thursday, Mr. Grow reported from the Territorial committee the Kansas admission bill. The indications are that it will pass at an early day; the Northern democrats are for it.

The following Special Message was read:—

*To the House of Representatives:*

After a delay which has afforded me ample time for reflection, and after much and careful deliberation, I find myself constrained by an imperious sense of duty, as a co-ordinate branch of the Federal Government, to protest against the first two clauses of the first resolution adopted by the House of Representatives on the 5th instant, and published in the Congressional Globe on the succeeding day. These clauses are in the following words:

"Resolved, That a committee of five members be appointed by the Speaker, for the purpose (1st) of investigating whether the President of the U. S., or any other officer of the Gov't, has, by money, patronage, or other improper means, sought to influence the action of Congress, or any committee thereof, for or against the passage of any law appertaining to the rights of any State or Territory; (and, 2d,) also, to inquire into and investigate whether any officer or officers of the Gov't have, by combination or otherwise, prevented or defrauded, or attempted to prevent or defeat, the execution of any law or laws now upon the statute book, and whether the President has failed or refused to compel the execution of any law thereof."

I confine myself exclusively to these two branches of the resolution; because the portions of it which follow relate to alleged abuses in postoffices, navy-yards, public buildings, and other public works of the United States. In such cases inquiries are highly proper in themselves, and belong equally to the Senate and the House, as incident to their legislative duties, and being necessary to enable them to discover and to provide the appropriate legislative remedies for any abuses which may be ascertained.

Although the terms of the latter portion of the resolution are extremely vague and general, yet my sole purpose in adverting to them at present is to mark the broad line of distinction between the accusatory and the remedial clauses of this resolution. The House of Representatives possess no power under the Constitution over the first or accusatory portion of the resolution, except as an impeaching body; whilst over the last, in common with the Senate, their authority as a legislative body is fully and cheerfully admitted.

It is solely in reference to the first or impeaching power that I propose to make a few observations. Except in this single case, the Constitution has invested the House of Representatives with no power, no jurisdiction, no supremacy whatever over the President. In all other respects he is quite as independent of them as they are of him. As a co-ordinate branch of the Government, he is their equal. Indeed, he is the only direct representative on earth of the people of all and each of the sovereign States. To them, and to them alone, is he responsible whilst acting within the sphere of his constitutional duty; and not in any manner to the House of Representatives. The people have thought proper to invest him with the most honorable, responsible, and dignified office in the world; and the individual, however unworthy, now holding this exalted position, will take care, so far as in him lies, that their rights and prerogatives shall never be violated in his person; but shall pass to his successors unimpaired by the adoption of a dangerous precedent. He will defend them to the last extremity against any unconstitutional attempt, come from what quarter it may, to abridge the constitutional rights of the Executive, and render him subservient to any human power except themselves.

The people have not confined the President to the exercise of executive duties. They have also conferred upon him a large measure of legislative discretion. No bill can become a law without his approval, as representing the people of the United States, unless it shall pass after his veto by a majority of two-thirds of both Houses. In his legislative capacity, he might, in common with the Senate and the House, institute an inquiry to ascertain any facts which ought to influence his judgment in approving or vetoing any bill.

This participation in the performance of legislative duties between the co-ordinate branches of the Government ought to inspire the conduct of all of them, in their relations towards each other, with mutual forbearance and respect. At least each has a right to demand justice from the other. The cause of complaint is that the constitutional rights and immunities of the Executive have been violated in the person of the President.

The trial of an impeachment of the President before the Senate on charges preferred and prosecuted against him by the House of Representatives would be an imposing spectacle for the world. In the result not only his removal from the Presidential office would be involved, but, what is of infinitely greater importance to himself, his character, both in the eyes of the present and of future generations, might possibly be tarnished. The disgrace cast upon him would in some degree be reflected upon the character of the American people who elected him. Hence the precautions adopted by the constitution to secure a fair trial. On such a trial it declares that "the Chief Justice shall preside." This was doubtless because the framers of the constitution believed it to be possible that the Vice President might be biased by the fact that, "in case of the removal of the President from office," "the same shall devolve on the Vice President."

The preliminary proceedings in the House in the case of charges which may involve impeachment have been well and wisely settled by long practice upon principles of equal justice both to the accused and to the people. The precedent established in the case of Judge Peck, of Missouri, in 1831, after a careful review of all former precedents, will, I venture to predict, stand the test of time. In that case Luke Edward Lawless, the accuser, presented a petition to the House, in which he set forth minutely and specifically his causes of complaint. He prayed "that the conduct and proceedings in this behalf of said Judge Peck may be inquired into by your honorable body, and such decision made thereon as to your wisdom and justice shall seem proper." This petition was referred to the Judiciary Committee. Such has ever been deemed the appropriate committee to make similar investigations. It is a standing committee, supposed to be appointed without reference to any special case, and at all times is presumed to be composed of the most eminent lawyers in the House, from different portions of the Union, whose acquaintance with judicial proceedings and whose habits of investigation qualify them peculiarly for the task. No tribunal, from their position and character, could, in the nature of things, be more impartial. In the case of Judge Peck the witnesses were selected by the committee itself, with a view to ascertain the truth of the charge. They were cross-examined by him, and every thing was conducted in such a manner as to afford him no reasonable cause of complaint.

**In view of this precedent, and, what is of far greater importance, in view of the Constitution and the principles of eternal justice, in what manner has the President of the United States been treated by the House of Representatives?** Mr. John Covode, a representative from Pennsylvania, is the accuser of the President. Instead of following the wise precedents of former times, and especially that in the case of Judge Peck, and referring the accusation to the Committee on the Judiciary, the House have made my accuser one of my judges.

To make the accuser the judge is a violation of the principles of universal justice, and is condemned by the practice of all civilized nations. Every freeman must revolt at such a spectacle. I am to appear before Mr. Covode, either personally or by a substitute, to cross-examine the witnesses which he may produce before himself to sustain his own accusations against me; and perhaps even this poor boon may be denied to the President.

And what is the nature of the investigation which his resolution proposes to institute? It is as vague and general as the English language affords words in which to make it. The committee is to inquire, not into any specific charge or charges, but whether the President has, by "money, patronage, or other improper means, sought to influence," not the action of any individual member or members of Congress, but "the action" of the entire body "of Congress" itself, "or any committee thereof." The President might have had some glimmerings of the nature of the offence to be investigated had his accuser pointed to the act or acts of Congress which he sought to pass or to defeat by the employment of "money, patronage, or other improper means." But the accusation is bounded by no such limits. It extends to the whole circle of legislation; to interference "for or against the passage of any law appertaining to the rights of any State or Territory." And what law does not appertain to the rights of some State or Territory? And what law or laws has the President failed to execute? These might easily have been pointed out had any such existed.

Had Mr. Lawless asked an inquiry to be made by the House whether Judge Peck, in general terms, had not violated his judicial duties, without the specification of any particular act, I do not believe there would have been a single vote in that body in favor of the inquiry.

Since the time of the Star Chamber and of general warrants, there has been no such proceeding in England.

The House of Representatives, the high impeaching power of the country, without consenting to hear a word of explanation, have endorsed this accusation against the President, and made it their own act. They even refused to permit a member to inquire of the President's accuser what were the specific charges against him. Thus, in this preliminary accusation of "high crimes and misdemeanors" against a co-ordinate branch of the Government, under the impeaching power, the House refused to hear a single suggestion even in regard to the correct mode of proceeding, but without a moment's delay passed the accusatory resolutions under the pressure of the previous question.

In the institution of a prosecution for any offence against the most humble citizen—and I claim for myself no greater rights than he enjoys—the Constitution of the United States and of the several States require that he shall be informed, in the very beginning, of the nature and cause of the accusation against him, in order to enable him to prepare for his defence. There are other principles which I might enumerate, not less sacred, presenting an impenetrable shield to protect every citizen falsely charged with a criminal offence. These have been violated in the prosecution instituted by the House of Representatives against the Executive branch of the Government. Shall the President alone be deprived of the protection of these great principles which prevail in every land where a ray of liberty penetrates the gloom of despotism? Shall the Executive alone be deprived of rights which all his fellow-citizens enjoy? The whole proceeding against him justifies the fears of those wise and great men who, before the Constitution was adopted by the States, apprehended that the tendency of the Government was to the aggrandizement of the Legislative at the expense of the Executive and Judicial Departments.

I again declare, emphatically, that I make this protest for no reason personal to myself; and I do it with perfect respect for the House of Representatives, in which I had the honor of serving as a member for five successive terms. I have lived long in this goodly land, and have enjoyed all the offices and honors which my country could bestow. Amid all the political storms through which I have passed, the present is the first attempt which has ever been made, to my knowledge, to assail my personal or official integrity; and this as the time is approaching when I shall voluntarily retire from the service of my country. I feel proudly conscious that there is no public act of my life which will not bear the strictest scrutiny. I defy all investigation. Nothing but the base perjury could sully my good name. I do not feel even this, because I cherish an humble confidence that the gracious Being who has hitherto defended and protected me against the shafts of unmerited and malice will not desert me now, when I have been so "old and grey headed." I can declare before God and my country that no human being, with an exception scarcely worthy of notice, has at any period of my life dared to approach me with a corrupt or dishonorable proposition; and, until recent developments, it had never entered into my imagination that any person, even in the storm of exasperated political excitement, would charge me, in the most remote degree, with having made such a proposition to any human being. I may now, however, exclaim, in the language of Pompey the Great employed by my first and greatest predecessor, that I have been abused "in such exaggerated and indecent terms as could scarcely be applied to a Nero, to a notorious defaulter, or even to a common pickpocket."

I do, therefore, for the reasons stated, and in the name of the people of the several States, solemnly protest against these proceedings of the House of Representatives because they are in violation of the rights of the co-ordinate Executive branch of the gov't and subversive of its constitutional independence, because they are calculated to foster a band of interested parasites and informers, ever ready, for their own advantage, to swear before *ex parte* committees to pretended private conversations between the President and themselves, incapable, from their nature, of being disproved; thus furnishing material for harassing him, degrading him in the eyes of the country, and eventually, should he be a weak or a timid man, rendering him subservient to improper influences, in order to avoid such persecutions and annoyances; because they tend to destroy that harmonious action in the common good which ought to be maintained, and which I sincerely desire to cherish, between co-ordinate branches of the gov't; and, finally, because, if unresisted, they would establish a precedent dangerous and embarrassing to all my successors, to whatever political party they might be attached.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

Washington, March 28, 1860.

A long debate followed, the Message being reiterated on the one side, and the authority of the House to investigate maintained on the other. The Message was finally referred to the Judiciary committee, with directions to report as speedily as possible. Nothing else of interest on Thursday or Friday. Adjourned to this day.

### MARRIED,

On the 9th ult., at the residence of the bride's father, by James A. Warwick, Esq., Mr. LEWIS PACKER to Miss ELIZABETH S., daughter of Guilford Bradshaw; all of Sampson.

In Moore county, on the 22d ult., by D. B. McIver, Esq., Mr. THOMAS W. SINCLAIR to Miss MARTHA WICKER, daughter of C. B. Wicker, Esq.

In Nansemond county, Va., on March 22d, by Rev. Geo. T. Williams, HENRY McRAE, Esq., Principal Assistant Engineer Tarboro' Branch R. R., to Miss ELIZABETH S. COWLING, of Nansemond county, Va.

In Wilmington, on the 29th ult., by W. T. J. Vann, Esq., Mr. JOHN A. MOTE, to Miss ELIZABETH LEWIS.

### DIED,

Suddenly, on the evening of the 17th ult., while on his passage up Chesapeake Bay in one of the Baltimore Steamers, BRYAN GRIMES, Sr., Esq., of Pitt County, N. C., in the 67th year of his age.

Near Tarboro,' on the 28th ult., at the residence of her son, Hon. H. T. Clark, in the 79th year of her age, Mrs. ARABELLA CLARK.


**For a Few Days Longer!**

We shall have on exhibition

***Cassimeres & Vestings.***

Those who have not selected are invited to do so the first of the present week.

O. S. BALDWIN & CO.

April 2. 1t

**A Scientific Shirt!**

YES, Sir, a Shirt put up on scientific principles! Why not? It needs as much knowledge of the business to cut a perfect fitting Shirt as it does a coat. The favorite

***"YOKE SEAM"***

is still the Shirt of the time. Our continually increasing sales bear evidence of its popularity.

**50 Doz.** of the newest patterns may be found at

**The Clothing and Furnishing Store of**
**O. S. BALDWIN & CO.**

April 2. 5-2t

**Youths' Shirts.**

JUST OPENED—all the varieties.

O. S. BALDWIN & CO.

April 2. 5-2t

**Parmenter & Campbell's Sewing Machines.**

**Patented by E. BOOTH, August 1859.**

PERSONS desirous of purchasing, will on application at the Shemwell House, be shown this, the *most perfect Sewing Machine ever invented.*

D. T. NEWBY, Agt.

Fayetteville, March 31. 5-1lm


"Item. A capon, 2s. 2d.
Item, Sauce, 4d.
Item, Sack, two gallons, 5s. 8d.
Item, Anchovies, and Sack after supper, 2s. 6d.
Item, Bread, a half-penny."

Shakespeare makes Prince Henry exclaim, on reading this bill of one of Falstaff's suppers:

"O monstrous! but one half-pennyworth of bread to this intolerable deal of sack!"

We can imagine that the Virginia legislators felt like Prince Hal on reading the following account of brandy, whiskey and wine consumed by Gen. Starke, Commissioner from Mississippi, who was the guest of Virginia whilst endeavoring to persuade that State to join Mississippi in dissolving the Union. We are told that the bill was much criticised, and that it was with difficulty that the Legislature of Virginia could be induced to pay it, though it had just paid a very similar bill for the entertainment of the South Carolina Commissioner:—

*Gen. P. B. Starke, Commissioner from Miss:*

| To Exchange Hotel, | Dr |
|---|---|
| Feb. 18.—To 20 days' Board for self and servant, | $77 25 |
| " To Porterage, | 1 00 |
| " To Private Parlor, No. 12, for 17 days, at $5, | 85 00 |
| " 20.—To do. do. No. 14, 3 do., do. | 15 00 |
| " To Champ'e wine, Hack hire and Sherry wine, | 9 00 |
| " To Washing and Bar bill, | 4 70 |
| " 22.—To Cham'e, Sherry and Claret wine, | 42 00 |
| " To Private Dinner, | 25 00 |
| " 23.—To Brandy and Whiskey, | 5 00 |
| " To Sherry and Champ'e wine and hack hire, | 28 00 |
| " To Claret, Brandy and Whiskey, | 17 00 |
| " To Private Dinner, | 80 00 |
| " 24.—To Champ'e and Sherry wine, | 11 00 |
| " To hack hire and cigars, | 7 00 |
| " To Brandy and Wine, | 51 00 |
| " To Cigars and Claret, | 24 00 |
| " To Private Dinner, | 30 00 |
| " 26.—To Champ'e, Sherry and Claret, | 89 00 |
| " To Hack hire and private dinner, | 33 50 |
| " 27.—To Cigars and Champ'e, | 38 00 |
| " To Claret and Sherry, | 24 00 |
| " To Private Dinner, | 80 00 |
| " 28.—To Hack hire, Brandy and Whiskey, | 11 00 |
| " To Champ'e, Sherry and Claret, | 51 00 |
| " To Cigars and private dinner, | 42 00 |
| " 29.—To Cham'e, Brandy and Whiskey, | 35 00 |
| " To Cigars, Sherry and Claret, | 36 00 |
| " To Private Dinner, | 30 00 |
| Mar. 1.—To Champ'e, Sherry and Claret, | 27 00 |
| " To Hack hire and private Dinner, | 21 50 |
| " 2.—To Champ'e, hack hire and brandy, | 15 50 |
| " 8.—To Whiskey, Champ'e and Sherry, | 23 00 |
| " To Claret, wine and private dinner, | 29 00 |
| " 4.—To Hack hire, | 11 00 |
| " 5.—To hack hire and bar bill, | 12 75 |
| " 6.—To Champ'e, Hack hire and cigars, | 9 50 |
| " 7.—Champ'e and Washing, | 6 20 |
| " 9.—To Champ'e and Hack hire, | 9 00 |
| | $995 93 |

### FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—April 2.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| BACON, | 12 a 14 | American | 5½ a 6 |
| BEESWAX, | 28 a 30 | English | 4 a 4½ |
| CANDLES, F. F. | 18 a | LARD, | 12½ a 14 |
| Adamantine | 25 a 30 | LEAD, | 8½ a |
| Sperm | 45 a 55 | MOLASSES— | |
| COFFEE—Rio | 18 a 15 | Cuba | 30 a 32 |
| Laguira | 15 a 17 | N. Orleans | 50 a 00 |
| Java | 18 a 20 | NAILS, | 4½ a 5 |
| COTTON— | | OIL—Linseed | 1 00 a 0 00 |
| Fair to good | 10¼ a 10½ | Tanner's | 70 a 1 00 |
| Ordin. to mid. | 8 a 8½ | SALT— | |
| COTTON BAGGING— | | Liv. Sack | 1 25 a 1 80 |
| Gunny | 16 a 18 | Alum | 50 a 0 00 |
| Dundee | 18 a 20 | FLAXSEED, | 1 00 a 1 15 |
| COTTON YARN— | | SHOT— | |
| No. 5 to 10 | 1 00 a 1 05 | Com. pr. bag | 2 00 |
| DOMESTIC GOODS— | | Buck | 2 12½ |
| Bro. Sheetings | 8 a 9 | SPIRITS— | |
| Osnaburgs | 10½ a 11½ | P. Brandy | 1 25 a 1 80 |
| FEATHERS, | 45 a 50 | N. C. Apple | 80 a 0 85 |
| FLOUR— | | Northern do. | 70 a 0 75 |
| Family | 6 40 a 6 50 | N. C. Whiskey | 65 a 0 75 |
| Super. | 6 20 a 6 25 | Northern do. | 35 a 0 40 |
| Fine | 5 90 a 6 00 | SUGARS— | |
| Scratched | 5 65 a 5 75 | Loaf | 13 a 13½ |
| GRAIN— | | Crushed | 12 a 13 |
| Corn | 1 10 a 1 15 | Coffee | 10½ a 11 |
| Wheat | 1 00 a 1 15 | Porto Rico | 9½ a 10 |
| Rye | 1 15 a 1 25 | New Orleans | 8½ a 9½ |
| Oats | 75 a 90 | TALLOW, | 10 a 00 |
| Peas | 1 00 a 1 10 | WOOL, | 19 a 20 |
| HIDES—Dry | 12½ a 14 | TURPENTINE— | |
| Green | 5 a 6 | Yellow dip | 2 20 a 0 00 |
| IRON— | | Virgin | 1 65 a 0 00 |
| Swedes, com. bar | 6 a 6½ | Hard | 1 25 a 0 00 |
| Ditto, wide | 7 a 7½ | Spirits | 38½ a 39½ |

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Cotton—Has a declining tendency—receipts light.

Flour—No change, some small lots have sold for more than our quotations, and some large ones for a fraction less.

Spirits Turpentine—We reduce our figures.

Corrected by B. F. PEARCE.

WILMINGTON MARKET—March 31, 1860.

Turpentine declined; yellow 2 65, Virgin 2 12, Hard 1 60. Rosin, No. 1 1 25 to 1 75. Tar 1 95. Barrels, 2d hand Spirits 1 50. Hay 1 10 to 1 20—90 days. Last sales of Spirits 42½. Common Rosin 1 20. Bacon, N. C. hog round 12. Cotton 10½ to 10½. Corn 80. Timber $5 to 10 50. Lard 12. Lime $1. Cuba molasses, 75 hhds. at 27. Salt 68 to 70.

At New York, Cotton depressed but nominally unchanged; middling uplands last quoted at 11½. Flour unchanged; Southern 5 85 to 6 15. Spirits dull at 46. Rosin dull at 1 60.

### COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Cape Fear Line. April 1, Str Flora McDonald, with goods for Ray & Pearce, U S Arsenal, J Martine, M A Baker, S Edwards, G D Williams, J A Brady, A G Thornton & Co, J M Worth & Son, C T Haigh & Sons, D Morison, R Jones, M Banks, Stedman & Horne, J & M Lassiter, A H Marsh & Son, J M Welsh, J N Smith, C W Andrews, D & W McLaurin, W G Broadfoot, G W Harris, A A McKethan, G Brandt, Elkin Co, A J Woodward, McNeill & McLeod, E F Moore, S C Hackney J Shortridge, A Johnson, Jr, G Lauder, Marsh & Gorrel, E Lilly, Page & Sarles, Headen & Bynum, Brown & Headen, Williams & Co, J A Craven, Errant & Wilson, Brower & Macon, J Utley, Pemberton & Sloan, R E Heide, Goldston & Fuller, P Shemwell, J Lytch, C M Vanorsdell, Rockfish Co, I Dodd, Jas Whitehead, J M Vann, R Mitchell, P C Sanders, W F Brookshire, J R McDuffie, W B Richardson, Richardson & Barrett, B Moffit, W A Meroney, Cedar Falls Co, J P Oats, Myrover, Wightman & Robinson.

Orrell & Dailey's Line. April 2.—Str's Kate McLaurin and Sun, with passengers, and goods for Pemberton & Sloan, A M Johnson, A G Thornton & Co, Jos Utley, Orrell & Dailey, A Johnson, Jr, P P Johnson, R Mitchell, G Brandt, D & W McLaurin, Goldston & Fuller, Geo McNeill, A Holmes, Jr, J R McDuffie, and others.


**TO THE LADIES.**

BUY THE "ROBE MARIE ANTOINETTE" and all other style Dress Goods, of

**J. N. PRIOR.**

April 2. 5-1t

***Those Tamertine Shawls,***

LACE POINTS, &c., come from the FANCY DRY GOODS Store of

***J. N. PRIOR.***

April 2. 5-1t

**Bonnets! Bonnets!!**

I WILL open on Thursday next, April 5th, the largest and most attractive stock of

**BONNETS AND MILLINERY GOODS,**

ever offered in Fayetteville. My stock consists in part of Paris Made Hats of the latest styles and best material. In Fancy Lace, Straw, Chip and Pamela Bonnets, I have an almost endless variety.

And for those who prefer home manufacture, I have a beautiful assortment of

Superior styles of Lace, Crape and Silk Hats,

gotten up by Madame Teller, expressly for our own sales

Together with a handsome assortment of Misses' and Children's Goods, making my assortment far superior to any in market.

Call and see for yourselves.

April 2, 1860 ALEX. JOHNSON, Jr. 5-2w

**To the Ladies!**

HAVING just returned from the North, where I have had the advantage of making my selection from the very latest Spring and Summer Importation, I have now a larger, handsomer and cheaper STOCK OF GOODS than I ever had the pleasure of exhibiting before. I receive new Goods by nearly every Steamer.

PER STEAMER FLORA—I have received 8 cases of White Embroidered Goods, consisting of Swiss and Cambric Edging; Swiss and Cambric Insertings; Jaconet, Swiss and Dimity Bands; Jaconet and Swiss Flouncing; Infants' Embroidered Waists and Robes; Embroidered and Hempsted Stitched Handkerchiefs, for Ladies and Misses; Mourning Collars and Sets; Embroidered Jaconets; Swiss and Valencia Sets and Collars; Embroidered and Embossed Curtains; Tidies; Shetland, Grenadine, Valencia Lace; Dotted, Pusher, fancy Lace; Tissue and Ribbord Veils.

ILLUSION BERTHES AND CAPES, something very beautiful.

Plain, Plaid and Striped Jaconet; Plain, Plaid and Striped Nainsook; India Mull, India Book, Swiss Mull Muslins; Bishop and Victoria Lawns; Brilliantеens; French and Cambric Dimity; India Twills; Cotton Linen Sheeting and Pillow Casing; white and black Silk Illusion; French Mantles; Valencia Thread; Bobbins; German, Scotch and Brussels Lace; Edging, Inserting and Reviering; Ladies' and Misses Linen and Barege Dusters; Silk Mantillas; White Crape Shawls; Misses' Piqué Talmas, &c. &c.

☞ **Ladies will please call at once,** and secure GOOD BARGAINS.

GEORGE BRANDT,
No. 14 and 16 Hay st.,
Fayetteville, N. C.

April 2, 1860. 6itf

**Night Shirts.**

LARGE MEDIUM and SMALL SIZES for sale by

O. S. BALDWIN & CO.

April 2. 52-t

**Just Received and for sale by D. ANDERSON,**

30 BBLS PURE WHITE WHISKEY;
5 Bbls. " N. C. Do.
5 " Apple Brandy;
5 " N. E. Rum.

—ALSO—

6 KEGS EXTRA GOSHEN BUTTER;
4 Bbls. LARD;
600 Lbs. DRIED BEEF;
10 Bbls. MULLETS;
40 " HERRING;
10 " A. B. and C. COFFEE SUGAR;
15 Bags COFFEE;

Which will be sold low for cash, or exchanged for country produce.

April 2. 5-4t

**Hay! Hay!!**

150 BALES EASTERN HAY, just received and for sale by

E. F. MOORE.

April 2. 5-i4t

**Corn! Corn!!**

1000 BAGS SUPERIOR BREAD CORN, Just received by

E. F. MOORE.

April 2. 5-i4t

**Bacon! Bacon!!**

20 HHDS. WELL-CURED BACON, just received by

E. F. MOORE.

April 2. 5-i4t

**Mackerel! Mackerel!!**

50 BBLS. No. 3 MACKEREL, for sale by

E. F. MOORE.

April 2. 5-i4t

**Whiskey, Brandy and Rum.**

125 BBLS. WHITE WHISKEY;
20 Bbls. N. C. Apple Brandy;
15 " N. E. Rum;
20 " Old Rye Whiskey;
5 " Peach Brandy.

Just received by

E. F. MOORE.

April 2. 5-i4t

**Glue! Glue!!**

15 BBLS. DISTILLERS' GLUE, for sale by

E. F. MOORE.

April 2. 5-i4t.

**The Eclectic Magazine for April.**

March 31. E. J. HALE & SON.

**E. TURLINGTON,**

INSPECTOR OF TIMBER AND LUMBER,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.

April 2, 1860. 5*1y

**WILLIAM J. PRICE,**

***Inspector of Turpentine,***

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.

March 29. 4-1y


**LIST OF LETTERS,**

REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville, N. C., April 2, 1860:—

Geo Allen, E L Allen, Amelia N Avery, Mrs A J Ammons, Mrs Autry.

Rob't Butler, B C & H Beard, Calvin Burnett, Wm Burk.

Coroner of Cumberland, W H Culbreth, A P Cotrell, Richard Clark,

# BOOTS AND SHOES!

FOR

**Spring and Summer 1860.**

## S. T. HAWLEY & SON

ARE

Receiving the largest and most desirable stock of Boots and Shoes ever offered by them,

CONSISTING OF

**Gent's** Dress BOOTS, all styles and qualities;
" " GAITERS, SHOES, PUMPS, SLIPPERS.

**Boys' & Youths'** Boots, Gaiters, Shoes and Pumps, in great variety.

**Ladies', Misses', & Children's** Heeled Shoes, Gaiters and Slippers, of all kinds.

**Copper Toe'd Shoes,** for children and youths.

**Servants' Shoes,** of all kinds.

—ALSO—

Trunks; Oak & Hemlock Sole Leather; Calf, Goat, Lining & Binding Skins; Lasts; Sparables; Shoe Findings and Tools of all kinds.

Our Stock being bought for cash at reduced prices, will be offered correspondingly low for cash, or to prompt customers.

March 15, 1860. 900-6w

## New Spring Goods.

**ALEX. JOHNSON, Jr.**

HAS received in part, and is daily receiving, a large and desirable stock of

**SPRING GOODS,**

Embracing all the newest styles of

Ladies' Dress Goods, Shawls, Lace Points, Mantillas, Embroideries, &c.

—ALSO—

—A fine assortment of—

Gentlemen's Summer Goods, and Ready-Made Clothing, Bonnets and Millinery Goods of all kinds.

March 15. 900tf

## 1860. SPRING STYLES. 1860.

**MIKE SMITH**

IS now receiving at the FAYETTEVILLE HAT STORE, No 3 Green Street, his

***Spring Stock,***

Consisting of all the latest and most approved styles of Silk, Fur, Wool, Leghorn and Braid Hats; Cloth, Cassimere and Seamless Caps, &c.

—Also, a very fine selection of—

Youths' and Children's Fancy Hats and Caps.

The attention of the trade and public generally is invited to this Stock.

☞**A large supply of Wool and** Braid Hats for Servants always on hand.

March 15. 900-6t

## IMPORTATION FOR 1860.

**W. MACINTYRE**

—HAS RECEIVED—

Superfine Cloths;
Best Doe-skin Cassimere, (black;)
Fancy Cassimeres; All-wool Tweeds,
Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans;
Plain and Corded French Drap-d'ete;
Silk Velvets; black Satin Vesting;
White and colored Linen Drilling;
Gauze Flannels; Canton Flannels.

**Just to hand,**

☞ An invoice of BONNETS, RIBBONS, RUCHES, FRENCH ARTIFICIALS, WREATHS, HEAD-DRESSES, &c.

Fayetteville, March 5, 1860. 97-5w

**NO MERCHANT**

Visiting Baltimore, should fail to examine the extensive stock of

**Fancy Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, &c.**

offered for sale by

**FRED. FICKEY & SONS, 250 Baltimore St.**

It is one of the most extensive in this country, and the proprietors are determined to compete with similar stocks in Northern Cities.

March 7. 98-3mos

**CAPT. WILKES'S REPORT**

**ON THE DEEP RIVER MINERAL REGION.**

THE undersigned have caused to be published from the Congressional plates, an edition of the Report of Capt. Wilkes, U. S. Navy, and his Associates on the Board appointed by the Secretary of the Navy to examine the Deep River Region of North Carolina. This is the most important and scientific statement of the great wealth of that section of the State, and the Maps the most perfect and valuable, of any yet published. The Maps are worth the price of the work, which is **50 cents,** neatly bound in cloth. Copies sent by mail, free of postage, on the receipt of 50 cents. A liberal discount to wholesale buyers. Orders solicited.

Jan'y 26. E. J. HALE & SON.

**NEW BOOKS.**

THE RIVALS, by Jere. Clemens; Art Recreations; The Right Word in the right place; Fisher's River (N. C.) by "Skitt;" Sword and Gown; Wild Sports in the South; Leisure Moments of Miss M. A. Butt, A. M.; Footfalls on the Boundaries of another World, by Rob't Dale Owen; the Man in Black, by James; Evelyn Marston, &c., &c.

Also, further supplies of Webster's Pictorial Unabridged; Wood's Practice; U. S. Dispensatory; Preston's Interest Tables; Inquire Within; School Books, &c.

March 5. E. J. HALE & SON.

**NOTICE.**

THE subscriber having obtained Letters of Administration on the Estate of the late Adaline A. Brooksbank, at March Term 1860, of Cumberland County Court, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said Estate to present them within the time prescribed by law; otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.

A. M. CAMPBELL, Adm'r.

March 10. 99-3w

**MRS. WINSLOW,**

AN experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers her

**SOOTHING SYRUP,**

**FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,**

which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain and spasmodic action, and is sure to regulate bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. We have put up and sold this article for over ten years, and can say, in confidence and truth, of it, what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—*Never has it failed in a single instance to effect a cure.* Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues—We speak in this matter "what we know," after ten years' experience, and pledge our reputation for the fulfilment of what we here declare, in almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful Nurses in New England, and has been used with never-failing success in

**Thousands of Cases.**

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve

**Griping in the Bowels and Wind Colic,**

and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death. We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in Children, from teething or any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—do not let your prejudices, nor the prejudices of others, stand between your suffering child and the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper

☞ Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

**Principal Office, No. 13 Cedar St., New York.**

PRICE ONLY **25** CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Feb'y 3, 1860. 89-1Y*&s

**WANTED.**

A LARGE quantity of COTTON and LINEN RAGS, for which fair prices will be paid.

DAVID MURPHY.

Aug. 17 41-

**JAS. C. McRAE,**

***Attorney at Law,***

Office West end of the Insurance Building,

**Hay St., Fayetteville, N. C.**

March 26, 1860. 3tf

**FRENCH STRANGE,**

**Attorney at Law,**

**Fayetteville, N. C.**

Office that recently occupied by C. G. Wright, Esq., over the one now occupied by him in Dr. Robinson's building, Green Street.

Dec'r 2, 1859. 72-

***WM. McL. McKAY,***

**Attorney at Law,**

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WILL attend the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Harnett, Moore and Robeson Counties. Prompt attention given to the collection of all claims entrusted to his hands.

Oct. 17, 1859. 58-tf

**LAW NOTICE.**

THE Subscriber having removed from Summerville to Fayetteville, will attend the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Harnett and Moore. His office will be at his residence, on Green Street, opposite the Episcopal Church.

His correspondents will please address him hereafter at Fayetteville, instead of Summerville.

NEILL McKAY.

Jan'y 21, 1860. 85-tf

**H. W. HORNE,**

***ATTORNEY AT LAW,***

MAY be found at the Office of Wm. B. Wright, Esq., near the Court House.

June 30, 1859. 28-1Y

JOSEPH BAKER, Jr.,

**ATTORNEY AT LAW,**

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law Office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.

March 23, 1859. 79tf

**P. J. SINCLAIR,**

**Attorney and Counsellor at Law,**

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

WILL practice in the Courts of Robeson, Cumberland, Harnett and Richmond ☞ Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to him.

Feb'y 5, 1859 86-

**A. J. HALE,**

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

**Asheborough, N. C.,**

(OFFICE IN THE COURT HOUSE.)

WILL practice his profession in Randolph and the adjoining Counties.

Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to his care.

Jan'y 20, 1860. 85tf

**A. D. McLEAN,**

**Attorney and Counsellor at Law,**

SUMMERVILLE, N. C.,

WILL attend the Courts of Cumberland, Moore, Johnston and Harnett Counties. PROMPT attention given to the collection of all claims entrusted to his care.

Dec'r 20, 1859. 78-1y

**RORY McNAIR,**

***Attorney and Counsellor at Law,***

LUMBERTON, N. C.

WILL attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Robeson, Richmond and Cumberland. All business intrusted to him will receive prompt attention and collections punctually remitted.

Oct. 6, 1859. 55tf

**JOHN P. FULLER,**

**Attorney and Counsellor at Law,**

WILL PRACTICE IN THE COURTS OF

**Robeson, Cumberland, Columbus and Bladen.**

Office at Lumberton, Robeson Co., N. C.

July 5, 1859 29tf

**R. M. ORRELL.**

**TURPENTINE INSPECTOR.**

THOSE sending their Spirits Turpentine to me may rely upon it to have prompt and careful attention. My warehouses are fronting the wharves and near the river.

Sept'r 13, 1858. 45tf

C. H. ROBINSON. H. H. ROBINSON.

**C. H. ROBINSON & CO.,**

**Commission and Forwarding Merchants,**

WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Consignments and country orders will receive prompt personal attention

March 17, 1860. 2tf

GEO. HARRISS. W. W. HARRISS. A. J. HOWELL.

**HARRISS & HOWELL,**

**Commission and Forwarding Merchants,**

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Oct. 17, 1859. 58-1Ypd

**ROBERT H. COWAN,**

***General Commission Merchant,***

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Office South Corner Market and Water streets, up-stairs

Oct. 13, 1859. 57-1Y

**Wm. H. TURLINGTON,**

**Commission Merchant,**

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give special attention to the sale or shipment of all Naval Stores, Cotton, Flour, Timber, and other country produce.

Refers to: H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear, Wilmington; Jno. Dawson, Pres't Wilmington Branch Bank of North Carolina; W. H. Jones, Cashier Raleigh Branch Bank of Cape Fear.

Nov 9, 1859 65-tf

**T. C. & B. G. WORTH,**

**Commission and Forwarding Merchants,**

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Jan'y 28, 1859 84tf

W. H. ALLEN.] [J. M. CLARE.

**ALLEN & CLARK,**

**Commission Merchants,**

WILMINGTON, N. C.

**DEALERS IN LIME, PLASTER, CEMENT, HAIR, &c.**

☞ Agents for Rush & Orrell's Line of Steamers.

PROMPT personal attention given to consignments o Naval Stores, Cotton or other Country Produce, for sale or shipment.

Jan'y 19, 1859. 81-

**H. GRAHAM,**

***COMMISSION MERCHANT,***

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give prompt and personal attention to all consignments of Spirits Turpentine, Rosin, Tar and Turpentine, and all country produce for sale.

☞ Office up stairs, over the store of Mr. Vonglahn, and joining Lutterloh's Wharf, North Water street.

June 23 25tf

**JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM.**

**COMMISSION**

AND

**Forwarding Merchant,**

***Wilmington, N. C.***

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.

Feb. 12, 1855. 67tf

**EDWIN H. RANNEY,**

***General Commission Merchant,***

**32 South Wharves, between Market & Chestnut Sts.**

**PHILADELPHIA.**

Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores, Flour, Rice, &c. will always receive his prompt personal attention.

Advances will be made only on actual Consignments.

REFERENCES:

T. S. & T. G. Rudd, Charleston. Walker, Evans & Co. Charleston
S. Wyatt & Co. " Ellis & Mitchell, Wilmington.
James Tupper, Esq. " Henry Nutt, Esq. "
B. C. Pressley, Esq. " Rev James B. Taylor, Richm'd.
W. Y. Leitch, Esq " Rev. J. Lewis Shuck, California
William Pettigrew, M. D " Jesse W. Benedict, Esq. N. Y.
Rev. W. R. Carson, Ed So. Bap. John W. Sexton, Esq., Phila.
March 9. 99-1Y

JOHN R. LONDON, of Wilmington, N. C. JOHN H. BRYAN, JR., of Raleigh, N. C.

**LONDON & BRYAN,**

***Commission Merchants,***

**No. 32 India Street,**

***BOSTON.***

☞ CONSIGNMENTS AND ORDERS SOLICITED. ☜

REFER TO

R. P. Buxton, Esq., H. C. Lucas, Cash'r, Fayetteville: Gov. Ellis, Raleigh, De Rosset, Brown & Co., Wilmington; Watson & Meares, N. Y.; McPheeters & Ghiselin, Norfolk.

March 17, 1860. 1-3mpd

**OWEN & YARBROUGH.**

HAVE this day entered into Copartnership for the purpose of transacting the

**Commission and Forwarding Business,**

in all its branches, in Wilmington, and will give prompt personal attention to all business entrusted to their care. Liberal cash advances will be made on Consignments of Country Produce.

☞ Office on North Water St., over H. Vonglahan's Store. JOHN W. OWEN. O. S. YARBROUGH.

Wilmington, Oct 20, 1859 64-

T. M. SMITH. JOHN MCLAURIN.

**SMITH & McLAURIN,**

**Commission and Forwarding Merchants,**

WILMINGTON, N. C.

CONSIGNMENTS of Cotton, Naval Stores, Flour and Country Produce generally, for sale or shipment, will receive prompt and personal attention.

Refer to: John Dawson, Esq., Mayor; E. P. Hall, Esq., President Branch Bank, State N. C.

Nov 7, 1859. 64*1y

**W. S. NORMENT,**

**Attorney and Counsellor at Law,**

**Lumberton, N. C.**

WILL attend the County and Superior Courts of Robeson, Cumberland, Bladen and Columbus. All business intrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. Office in the Court House.

June 27, 1859. 28-1y

**MEDICAL SOCIETY.**

THE MEDICAL SOCIETY of the State of North Carolina, will hold its eleventh annual meeting in the town of Washington, Beaufort county, at 4 o'clock, P. M., on the 4th Wednesday in April 1860.

I am authorized to state that there will be a Steam Boat leaving Newbern at 7 o'clock, A. M., Wednesday, the 25th, which will reach Washington the same day in time for the meeting. Those may who take this route must be at Goldsboro' on Tuesday the 24th, and take the train to Newbern at 3 o'clock, P. M. that day, where they will remain until next morning.

The same arrangements, respecting return tickets, will be observed by the different Rail Road Companies as heretofore.

WIL. GEO. THOMAS, M. D. Sec'y.

March 23d, 1860. 3-*tm

***Spring Goods,* 1860.**

**H. & E. J. LILLY**

ARE now receiving a very large and well selected Stock of

**Seasonable Dry Goods,**

**BOOTS and SHOES, HATS, BONNETS,**

**Umbrellas, and Ready-Made Clothing,**

Which will be offered at Wholesale *exclusively,* at the lowest Market prices for Cash or on time to prompt customers.

COTTON YARNS and SHEETINGS generally on hand at Manufacturers' prices.

Fayetteville, March 3, 1860. 97*6t

***A. G. Thornton & Co.***

Are now receiving a large and beautiful stock of

**Staple and Fancy Dry Goods;**

Also, CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES

—ALSO—

GROCERIES, consisting of Coffee, Sugar & Molasses.

—ALSO—

A large and general assortment of Hardware and Cutlery, Farming Utensils of all descriptions, Blacksmith Tools, Coopers' do.; Corn Shellers and Straw Cutters, Hollow-ware, Cotton Yarns and Sheeting at Factory prices; all of which will be disposed of at low prices, either at wholesale or retail.

Call and examine our Stock at No. 63 Person St., Fayetteville, N. C. A. G. THORNTON & CO.

March 24, 1860. 3*-2mpd

**DISSOLUTION.**

THE FIRM OF McRIMMON & SMITH is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either Partner is authorized to use the name of the firm in the liquidation of its business. The business will be continued by MICHAEL SMITH, at the old Stand No 3 Green St., where a choice selection of Hats, Caps, &c., will always be found.

A. McRIMMON. MICHAEL SMITH.

In consequence of the above dissolution, it becomes necessary for all accounts due us to be settled forthwith. McR. & S.

March 1. 99-*1m

**Threshing Machines.**

THE SUBSCRIBER is still Agent for the sale of the celebrated and much admired combined improved

**Thresher and Winnower,**

manufactured by Wheeler, Melick & Co., Albany, N. Y. These Machines will thresh and clean from 150 to 250 bushels wheat per day, with less work and less waste than any other machines known in North Carolina.

PRICES AT THE SHOP, viz:

| | |
|---|---|
| Railway Chain Horse Power, | $120 |
| Lever, (superior,) | 100 |
| Improved Combined Thresher and Winnower, | 125 |

Terms cash, or approved note on interest.

Warranted to give satisfaction or no sale.

Delivered in Fayetteville or at any Railroad Depot at the above prices—charges and transportation only to be added. Address,

J. B. TROY, Troy's Store.
W. C. TROY, Fayetteville.

Feb'y 25, 1860. 95*4m

**DISSOLUTION.**

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of RINALDI & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the partners is authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.

F. F. RINALDI.
C. H. ROBINSON.

Elizabethtown, N. C., Jan'y 2, 1860. 85*3m

B. F. RINALDI having purchased the entire interest of the above Company, will be pleased to see his former patrons, to whom he returns thanks for the liberal encouragement heretofore bestowed, and to wait upon them in the sale of his goods.

B. F. R.

Jan'y 2, 1860.

**Turpentine Land for Sale.**

IN pursuance of a Decree of the Court of Equity for Moore County, I shall offer for sale on the premises, to the highest bidder, on the 9th day of April next, a tract of LAND in said county, 578 acres, on the Fayetteville & Western Plank Road, adjoining the lands of Dan'l Kelly, Hugh Leach, John Ferguson and others. It being the land lately owned and occupied by Lochart Fry, Sen., dec'd.

Terms six months credit, with bond and security.

S. C. BRUCE, C. M. E.
By C. DOWD, Deputy.

March 13, 1860. 1*3t

**STATE CAR AND MACHINE WORKS.**

**ROWAN STREET.**

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE undersigned, having erected buildings suitable for CAR and MACHINE WORK—also General HOUSE CARPENTRY—would give notice that they are prepared to execute all orders in their line with neatness and dispatch.

We are prepared to do all kinds of SCROLL SAWING and PLANEING at short notice. Having a first class Woodworth Planeing Machine, we are prepared to Plane, Tongue and Groove all kinds of Flooring and Ceiling on reasonable terms.

Contracts taken for the erection of Buildings, and Jobbing of all kinds executed with neatness and dispatch. Sashes, Doors and Blinds of all descriptions, manufactured equal to anything to be found in the Northern markets.

Plans and specifications furnished and the erection of buildings superintended when desired.

WALTON & BARRY,
Car Builders, Carpenters & Draughtmen.

Fayetteville, Oct 3, 1859 54-tf

**SADDLE AND HARNESS**

**FACTORY.**

THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and informs the public that he has now and will continue to have an increased force of experienced Saddle and Harness Makers, whose work he will warrant; and that he is prepared to offer to the public a large and varied assortment of every thing kept in his line. His assortment of Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Trunks, Travelling Bags, Valices, &c., is unsurpassed for workmanship and material, and will compare favorably for neatness with any other Manufactory, either North or South. Persons wanting any thing in his line will do him a favor to call and examine his stock before purchasing, as he is satisfied it will not fail to please them. His establishment will be found five doors East of Cape Fear Bank, on Person Street.

☞ Repairing done with neatness and despatch.

W. OVERBY.

Fayetteville, N. C., Jan'y 9, 1860. 81-6m

Persons indebted are earnestly requested to call and settle, as I must have money.

**To the Interest of Turpentine Distillers.**

M. A. BAKER would respectfully inform Turpentine Distillers and others that he is now manufacturing

**The Improved Turpentine Still.**

All orders promply attended to. Copper work done on the most favorable terms.

Old Copper bought for cash or taken in exchange for new Work. Call and see for yourselves at

M. A BAKER'S
Copper Shop, Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb'y 1, 1860. 88tf

**Turpentine Stills for Sale.**

2 10 barrel, one 15 barrel, one 20 barrel, one 45 barrel; the above Stills all in good order. Will be sold on the most favorable terms, by

M. A. BAKER.

Fayetteville, N. C., Feb'y 1. 88tf

**Guns! Guns!! Guns!!!**

**M. A. BAKER, Gun & Rifle Manufacturer.**

GUNS repaired at the shortest notice and for a small charge.

800 double and single barrel shot Guns for sale low
1000 Repeating Pistols of all the different makers now in the United States, for sale low.

Call at M. A. BAKER'S and see for yourselves.

Fayetteville, N. C., Feb'y 1. 88tf

**Wagon Making and Blacksmithing.**

THE business of Wagon Making will be conducted by the undersigned, who will always have sufficient force and the best of material for doing speedily and well all work entrusted to him.

J. W. WELSH.

Dec'r 31, 1859. 79-3m

**Constantly Manufacturing at my Establishment,**

EVERY VARIETY OF HARNESS, Saddles, Bridles, Collars, Whips and Trunks; all kinds of Leather, Calf Skins and Oil; Condition Powders, for diseased Horses and Cattle; Coach Trimmings, Carpet Bags, Valises, Saddlery, Hardware, &c. The largest stock in the State, sold wholesale or retail, at the lowest New York prices. Harness and Saddles repaired.

JAMES WILSON,
No. 5 Market st. Wilmington, N. C., near the Wharf.

Oct. 19, 1859. 59-1ypd.

**NORTH CAROLINA FOUNDRY**

AND

**MACHINE WORKS!**

**FRERCKS & RAEDER,**

SUCCESSORS TO

N. BOYDEN & SON,

WILL CONTINUE to manufacture and keep on hand all

**AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS**

Made heretofore. A full assortment of

| | |
|---|---|
| Plows, | Cultivators, |
| Corn-Shellers, | Straw and Feed-Cutters, |
| Horse-Powers, | Seed-Sowers, |
| Threshers, | Cider and Sugar Mills, |
| Thresher and Separators. | They also manufacture |

SHAFTING AND MACHINERY

For Grist Mills, Circular and Vertical Saw Mills, Gold, Copper and Silver Mines, Tobacco Presses and Fixtures, &c., &c.,

IRON AND BRASS CASTINGS.

FORGINGS and FINISHED WORK of every description made to order, and warranted in every respect. Repairs of every description of Machinery done at short notice.

Salisbury, N. C., Jan'y 2, 1860. 83-3m

**Marble Factory,**

**By GEO. LAUDER,**

**TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SONS' STORE**

**Fayetteville, N. C.**

Jan'y 20, 1860. 84-

***The Largest Carriage Factory in the South!***

**A. A. McKETHAN**

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has built up large substantial Brick Buildings at his Old Stand, expressly for manufacturing Carriages. Thankful for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last 21 years, he hopes by strict attention to business, with a desire to give satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He warrants his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen in each branch of the business. His work will compare favorably with any made in the United States, for neatness and durability. He is determined to sell and do any work in his line on as good terms as any work done elsewhere that is as well done. He now has on hand, finished, THE LARGEST STOCK OF

**Carriages, Barouches, Rockaways and Buggies,**

ever offered in this place, and a very large stock of work nearly finished, which will be finished daily. All of which will be sold very low for cash, or on short time to punctual customers. ☞He has on hand more than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY VEHICLES finished and in course of construction.

☞All work made by him is warranted 12 months with fair usage, and should it fail by bad workmanship or material, will be repaired free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. Repairing executed at short notice and on very reasonable terms.

May 28, 1859. 89-tf

**J. W. BAKER**

Is now receiving from the North the largest, finest, and most carefully selected stock of

**FURNITURE**

ever offered in this market; which added to his own manufacture, makes his assortment complete:—all of which he will sell on the lowest possible terms for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Fashionable painted cottage bed-room Furniture in setts; curled hair and shuck, and cotton Mattresses; Looking Glasses; Willow Wagons and Cradles; Side Boards; Bureaus; Secretaries and Book-Cases; What-Nots; Tables, all sorts; Wash Stands; Candle Stands; Wardrobes; Picture Frames and Glass; Window Shades; Cornices; Curtain Bands; Sofas in Mahogony and Walnut; Tete a Tetes; Ottomans; Divans and Stools; Chairs of every variety.

Fine Rosewood Pianos, one with Æolian attachment; Rosewood Melodians, from the best manufactories in New York and Boston, warranted as good as any made in the country, and will be sold at New York prices—freight only added.

September 2. 45tf

**PAINTS, OILS, &c.**

SPERM, Refined, Lard, Linseed and Tanners' OIL, White Lead; Burning Fluid; Putty; Window Glass and Sash of all sizes.

—ALSO—

A fresh supply of POND'S PAIN DESTROYER.

For sale by JAMES MARTINE.

Nov'r 24, 1858. 66tf

**A CARD.**

**A WORD TO MY OLD FRIENDS—**

THOSE persons for whom I have been attending to Banking business for years:—I am still willing to serve you with the same promptness that I have always done; and to others that may want discounts, Pension business, &c., &c. I offer my services, with a promise of strict attention. JAS. G. COOK.

June 27, 1859. 26tf

**North Carolina,**

HARNETT COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1860.

JAMES R. GRADY, Esq., Sheriff of Harnett County, returns the following list of Lands with the Taxes due thereon for the year 1858, in Barbecue District:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Munroe, C., | 400 acres on Cypress Creek, am't tax | $3 60 |
| McClenahan, S., | 3850 acres on Barbecue and Jumping Run, am't tax | 23 52 |
| Moore, Z. B., | 50 acres on Green-Head Swamp, am't tax | 2 68 |
| Morison, D. A., | 112 " on Gum Swamp, am't tax | 3 13 |

It is ordered by the Court, that the Clerk issue notices to those residing in this County, and make publication in some newspaper in this State for the non-residents, to show cause, if any, at the next Term of this Court, why the above described Lands should not be sold for the taxes due thereon.

From the minutes,

3*2t] BENJAMIN F. SHAW, Clerk.

**FOR SALE.**

228 ACRES of GOOD FARMING LAND on Shoe Heel, known as the "Nicholson Place," within two miles of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road. JOHN L. FAIRLY.

Laurinburgh, March 16. 1*4t

**We hereby forewarn** any one from trading for a Note made by Daniel Campbell and P. M. Campbell, for One Hundred and Thirty-Five Dollars, dated 11th Feb'y 1860, payable one day after date to Z. A. Burroughs and witnessed by Labon Ellis, as we are determined not to pay it, not having received value therefor.

DANIEL CAMPBELL.
P. M. CAMPBELL.

March 17. 1*3tpd

**STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,**

COUNTY OF RICHMOND.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1860.

William Long vs. James L. Freeman.
Original Attachment—Levied on Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not within the limits of this State, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot reach him: It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six consecutive weeks, notifying the defendant to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held at Rockingham, the 3d Monday in April next, and replevy, or the Justice's judgment will be made absolute and final and an order issued for the sale of the land levied on.

Witness, Louis H. Webb, Clerk of our said Court, at office in the Town of Rockingham, the 3d Monday in January, A. D. 1860. L. H. WEBB, Clk.

March 1, 1860. 97*6w

**An Agency for the Sale of**

**WM. KNABE & CO'S CELEBRATED PIANOS,**

ESTABLISHED IN WILMINGTON, N. C.

HAVING secured the Agency for the sale of the above unrivalled instruments, we invite the attention of all who may want a FIRST CLASS PIANO (and no other is worth buying) to the fact, and respectfully solicit the most intelligent and critical examination of the instruments now on exhibition. These Pianos have secured more Premiums than any other manufacture. They are fully endorsed by such names in the musical world as Thalberg, Strakosh, Satter, Vieuxtempts, beside the most distinguished Professors and Amateurs in the country.

There are hundreds of families in North Carolina where these Pianos are used. We name a few out of Wilmington: Hon. L. O'B. Branch, S. W. Cole, Esq., Gen. G. M. Leach, Carolina Female College, Salem Academy, Rev. R. Burwell, Hillsboro', Rev. T. Campbell, Salisbury, &c.

In Wilmington we refer to the following gentlemen who have Knabe's Pianos in use: Geo. Myers, Esq., F. D. Poisson, Esq., Griffith J. McRee, Esq., and others. We deliver these Pianos in Wilmington at the published rates of the Manufacturers. Every instrument has the full iron frame, and is fully warranted.

One thing we wish distinctly understood, ☞They have never failed to secure the HIGHEST PREMIUMS, whenever brought in competition with others!

Pianos now in store, just received, and can be delivered immediately, by GEO. H. KELLEY.

Agent for Wm. Knabe & Co.

July 23, 1859. 34*1y

**JONESVILLE HIGH SCHOOL,**

**Male and Female.**

Rev. WM. L. VANEATON, A. M., Principal.
DANIEL L. CLAY, Assistant.

Miss LUCY J. ARMFIELD, in charge of the Female Department.

Miss ROCINDA J. DOUGHERTY, in charge of the Music Department.

Miss SARAH DOUGHERTY, in charge of the Primary Class.

THE 31st Session of these prosperous and popular Schools opened the 1st Wednesday in January, with all the departments of instruction filled with efficient and experienced teachers.

Our buildings are large, commodious and well furnished with Apparatus, Globes, Maps, &c., situated in a beautiful grove, at a suitable distance apart.

COST, PER SESSION OF TWENTY-ONE WEEKS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Board, including every thing except candles, | $30 |
| English branches, | 10 |
| Latin, Greek and advanced Mathematics, | 15 |
| Music, | |
| Painting, in oil, | |
| Contingent fee. | |

For further particulars address the Principal. Catalogues will be sent, gratis, to Jonesville, Yadkin Co., N. C.

Jany 20, 1860. 85-6m

**Floral College.**

THE ensuing Session in this Institution will commence on the 2d Wednesday in Jan'y next.

The management and instruction of the Institution will be under the Rev. Daniel Johnson and Mr. C. Sutherland, with an able Corps of Assistants in the departments. The Principal and his lady will take entire charge of the Boarding establishment, thus giving to the School more of the FAMILY element. The arrangement, it is believed, will greatly advance the usefulness of the Institution.

M. C. McNAIR,
Sec'y Board of Trustees.

Dec'r 20 77-

**DENTAL NOTICE.**

DR. R. R. SCOTT, having obtained assistance, can supply artificial substitutes on short notice. Office hours, from 9 to 1 P. M., and from 2 to 5 P. M.

March 3. 97tf

**THE COPPER TOE!**

**A NEW ERA IN DOMESTIC ECONOMY.**

IT IS well known that Children and Youth soon wear out their Boots and Shoes at the toe, in a few weeks—sometimes in a few days. Buy them with

**Mitchell's Patent Metalic Tips**

and you will save *Two-Thirds* of the expense of shoeing your children with shoes.

This invention enables us to offer to the public Boots and Shoes, that

**NEVER WEAR OUT AT THE TOE**

We have hundreds of Testimonials from Parents who have bought them, showing that on the average a *pair of Shoes with the Tips,* will last children, *as long as THREE PAIR WITHOUT,* and for Misses, Boys and Youths, they will **wear at least twice as long,** while

**THE COST IS BUT A TRIFLE MORE.**

This statement is made with entire confidence in its strict truth, as it is based on a careful examination of the *Facts,* in an experience of more than two years which has *Proved* that these *Copper toed Shoes* last, on an average, worn at least *three times* as long as the old style, and as the cost is but a *Trifle more,* the importance of this invention to all having little feet to protect, will at once be seen.

This invention is also important as a protection against the cutting of the *Prairie Grasses,* also for *Mine and Plantation* use, and all occupations where the toes of the Boots or Shoes are particularly liable to tear or worn.

**CHASE, McKINNEY & MOOR,**

**Owners of the Patent**

FOR SALE BY THE DEALERS GENERALLY.

February 17. 92-5*&6

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.

***Dry Goods Merchants,***

**80 & 82 Chambers St., N. Y.**

Would notify the Trade that they are opening Weekly in new and beautiful patterns, the

**WAMSUTTA PRINTS,**

ALSO THE

**AMOSKEAG,**

A New Print, which excels every Print in the Country for perfection of execution and design in full Mallard Colors. Our Prints are cheaper than any in market and meeting with extensive sale.

Orders promptly attended to.

Feb'y 2, 1860. 89*1Y

**RICHARDSON'S**

**IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS,**

DIAPERS, &c.

CONSUMERS OF RICHARDSON'S LINENS, or those desirous of obtaining the GENUINE GOODS, should see that the articles they purchase are stamped with the full name of the firm,

**J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN,**

As a guarantee of the soundness and durability of the Goods.

This caution is rendered essentially necessary, as large quantities of inferior and defective Linens are prepared, season after season, and sealed with the name RICHARDSON, by Irish Houses, who, regardless of injury thus inflicted alike on the American consumer and the manufacturers of the genuine Goods, will readily abandon a business so profitable, while purchasers can be imposed on with Goods of a worthless character.

J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE.
Agents, 36 Church Street, New York.

Dec. 16, 1859. 76*1y

**NORTH CAROLINA,**

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

In Equity.—Jan'y Special Term, 1860.

Petition for the sale of Land.

Angus McLeod, John McLeod, and others, Heirs at Law of John McLeod, dec'd, complainants,

AGAINST

William McLeod, Norman McLeod, Roderick McLeod, Donald McLeod, and the Minor Heirs of Alexander McLeod, to-wit: Alexander McLeod, Jane McLeod, Mary McLeod, and John McLeod, Defendants, also Heirs at Law of John McLeod, dec'd.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the above named Defendants are non-residents of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying the said Defendants to appear at the next regular Term of this Court, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said Petition in this cause filed for the sale of land on Beaver Dam Creek, or judgment pro confesso will be taken against them, and the petition set down for hearing ex parte.

Witness, Walter A. Huske, Clerk & Master in Equity for said County, at Office, this 12th March A. D. 1860.

W. A. HUSKE, C. & M. E.

March 17, 1860. 1*6w

**STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,**

COUNTY OF RICHMOND.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1860.

Jesse A. Baldwin, Adm'r of Wiley H. Covington, dec'd, vs. Isaac M. Covington, et al.

Petition to make Real Estate Assets.

ORDERED by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for six consecutive weeks, notifying Isaac M. Covington, Elizabeth Covington, W. W. Covington, Harriet Covington, Noah Pate and wife Mary Jane, and Rebecca Covington, that they personally be and appear at the next term of this Court to be held at the Court House in Rockingham, on the 3d Monday in April next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this petition, or the same will be heard ex parte and judgment pro confesso entered against them.

Witness, Louis H. Webb, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Rockingham, the 3d Monday in Jan'y A. D. 1860. L. H. WEBB, Clk.

March 1, 1860. 97*6w

**NOTICE.**

THE subscriber having taken out Letters of Administration, at March Term, 1860, Harn